THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI.—NO. 4. PHILADELPHIA WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

HAYTI.

Particulars of the Capture of Port-au-Prince—Destruction of the Palace—Salnave Refuses British Protection—Two American Vessels Injured.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Dec. 19.—By the arrival of the brig Jane, Captain Allen, from Port-au-Prince direct, full particulars have been received of the capture of Port-au-Prince by the revolutionists under General Brice. On the 18th of December, General Brice, of the southern division of the army of the revolutionists, succeeded in landing one-half of his forces in the immediate vicinity of Port-au-Prince. He at once proceeded towards the city and took possession of the northern part of it. Without much opposition he then made his way towards the palace, where Salnave was intrenched, and attacked it. In this, however, he was repulsed. In the meantime the revolutionary steamer Florida, carrying two guns, had attacked the Pequod, Salnave's steamer, running under her stern and raking her with her guns, and pouring in a deadly volley from small arms. The Pequod was then boarded and speedily taken possession of, and subsequently used by the revolutionists in their attack on the city.

Just at the juncture when General Brice was repulsed in his attack on the palace a shell from the Pequod lighted in the midst of Salnave's soldiers, causing dismay and confusion on all sides. General Brice, seizing the opportunity, renewed his attack and succeeded in driving Salnave back into the palace. The Pequod then proceeded to shell the palace and speedily reduced it to a heap of ruins. Salnave had previously evacuated it, taking shelter with 1000 men in Fort National. The revolutionary vessels then brought their guns to bear on the arsenal and the barracks, both of which were shortly afterwards blown up, the whole of the edifices being utterly destroyed.

The commander of a British war vessel promised Salnave protection on condition he would capitulate, and offered to place a vessel at his disposal to convey him in safety to any destination he might select. The offer, however, was refused, Salnave declaring that before he would yield he would first destroy the city and then himself.

It is said that he set fire to the southern portion of the city, where the poorer classes reside, although the origin of the fire was attributed by some to the burning embers from the barracks, which were carried by the wind in a southern direction.

During the 19th, 1500 cavalry, together with 3000 infantry, arrived from St. Marc and were marching on the city. General Brice had issued a proclamation declaring that any act of pillage or outrage on person or property should be punished with death.

The American brig Henry and Louise, Captain Porter, and the brig Java, both lying in the harbor at the time of the bombardment of the city, accidentally received shots in their hulls, the former in the stern and the latter in the bow.

Saget, the Provisional President, had arrived in a small steamer from Archanie, and the discharge of cannon heard from the direction of the city on board the Jane was supposed to be the salute with which his arrival was greeted.

The captain of the Jane states that on his leaving port the flash of cannon was observed from Fort National, where Salnave had taken refuge.

BEECHER.

Sale of Pews in Plymouth Church—Recent Events do not Seem to have Hurt the Preacher's Popularity.

The annual sale of pews at Plymouth Church took place on the spot last evening. The house was filled with bright faces and a small storm of whispers. Pretty girls in dainty attire made picturesque little oases of color in a gloom of black coats. Various celebrities were present; it was even rumored that Mrs. Stowe was in a central seat. Mr. Beecher stood before the pulpit, talking in his jolly way with the grave and reverend seigneurs of his congregation. Somebody behind, impatient for the sale to begin, coughed without remorse, whereupon the pastor gayly commanded those boys to be turned out. "Those boys" observed that he'd better come and do it himself, and the muscular Christian replied, with a significant tap upon his arm, "If I can't do it, who can?"

Mr. Pillsbury acted as auctioneer; Messrs. Bell and Palmer as registers. Messrs. Bird, Greaves, Howard Moses Beach, Trustees, and Mr. Freeman, Presiden of the Board, were on the platform.

Mr. Beecher opened the business with a few remarks of a practically technical nature. The auctioneer announced that he wished them all a Happy New Year, and straightway began the profitable branch of the Gospel. The first pew, No. 90, was sold to Mr. Sage at a premium of $565, making, with the regular price, a total of $615; the next to Henry C. Bowen at $370 premium; total, $490. The sales o the next best pews were, in total, $485, $415, $430, $420, $405, $414, to $240. Moses Beach and A. C. Claflin paid each a premium of $300; Deputy Comptroller Stone and J. T. Howard, $365. The pew sold to Mr. Sage brought last year only $425. The first few bids were not so large as last year, but they maintained the high average longer. One of the worst seats in the gallery, No. 211, price $25, was knocked down to a gentleman for $245 premium. A laugh followed this strange expression of a desire to get rid of filthy lucre. A general preference for chairs was manifested, and the auctioneer observed that they ought to keep good order, considering the number of chairmen there. The sale was kept up to a late hour, and the utmost good humor prevailed throughout.

Every pew was rented at premiums varying from $565 to $1. The aisle seats, three excepted, were taken at valuation.

	1869.	1870.
Premium on pews	$41,690	$44,694
Rents on pews	12,014	12,028
Rents of chairs	790	821
Total receipts	$54,494	$57,543

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Prison cases were resumed this morning.

Mary Hill and Mary Kelly were charged with picking pockets and with entering a house with intent to steal. It was testified by the detectives that on the night of December 6 last a Presbyterian reunion was held at Horticultural Hall, which was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen, and the two prisoners, in company with several well-known male characters, were in attendance.

When the exercises were commenced the participants crowded up to the platform at the west end of the hall, and the prisoners with their companions followed, edging in among the ladies, and using their arms and hands as if—so far as could be judged from their movements, for their hands were hidden by shawls—they were sounding pockets. After watching these operations for a short time, the detectives concluded they were pickpockets, and arrested them. On the person of Mary Hill was found a purse containing several pawn tickets, having the name of Kelly upon them. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of the intent.

Two boys, each named Jacob Eberly, were charged with larceny and entering a store with intent to steal. It was alleged that they were seen to enter a furniture store in Canal street and attempt to steal away a large piece of hair cloth, and being caught, one of them attempted to stab the proprietor of the store. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Mary Trueman, an old lady, was put on trial charged with the offense of abducting a child away from its lawful custodian. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that the child, Benjamin Smith, having been thrown upon the Guardians of the Poor was by them bound by indenture to William Mickle, who was bringing him up in a proper manner, when the defendant, the boy's grandmother, decoyed him away and kept him. Mr. Sidebotham, representing the defendant, raised the point that the indenture was defective in law, not binding, and, therefore, the prosecutor had no better claim to the boy than his grandmother. But Marcus F. Givens, Esq., representing the Commonwealth, maintained that the legal defects of the instrument might prevail in a civil suit, but in a criminal trial it was sufficient to vest in Mr. Mickle a *prima facie* right to the boy, and advantage of its flaws could not be taken; in which he was sustained by his Honor, who said the deed was sufficient for this prosecution.

The defense did not deny the main fact of the case, the taking of the child, but alleged that the defendant was moved by feelings of maternal affections, and was not prompted by any felonious intent, without which there could be no conviction. On trial.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

James L. McNeil vs. George W. Bishop. An action to recover for keeping a horse belonging to the defendant. The defense alleged that they gave the plaintiff a horse in payment for the keep of the one in question. The plaintiff answered that the horse so given in payment was warranted to be sound, and the warrant failed. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Kisterbock vs. The Premium Loan Association of Philadelphia. A sci. fa. on a mortgage. Before reported. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Philip Nunan vs. Frederick Bourquin. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract to furnish a number of maps. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,}
Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870. }

There is considerable activity in the loan market to-day, and the rates at the advance noted on Monday continue. A suspicion is entertained that in New York large amounts of currency have been withheld from circulation during the past week, the circumstances being favorable to a speculative movement in money and stocks. The remarkable activity noticed at our own Stock Board this week seems to indicate the existence of some such movement here. Call loans open active again this morning, but discounts are easier. The wants of merchants are very limited, and extra choice names pass current at 10 per cent. The pressure will disappear by the end of the week, when the funds now floating about shall find their way back to the usual dispensing channels.

The Gold market shows an upward tendency, the opening sales being made at 119¾, declining to 119⅝, and closing at noon at 119¾. The highest point reached was 119⅞.

There is quite an investment and speculative demand for Government bonds both here and in Europe, and prices this morning are fully ⅛ per cent. in advance of those of yesterday at the close of business.

There was a fair business at the Stock Board, and the advance in prices was well maintained. City loans continue active at 100 for the new 6s—an advance.

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 47⅛; Pennsylvania was firm at 54⅜@54½; Camden and Amboy sold at 119; 35, b. o., was offered for Catawissa preferred, and 28⅜ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal stocks there was some activity. Lehigh sold at 33⅜@33½. In the balance of the miscellaneous list we have no sales to record and no disposition to invest.

—The Pennsylvania Insurance Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities announces a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent., payable on demand, free of tax.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New.	99¾	3 sh Penna RR..	54⅜
$2000 do.........	100	45 do......ls.	54½
$2000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s	89	30 sh C & Am R..c.	119
$1000 Leh Con 6s...	76	100 sh Leh N St...c.	33⅜
$1000 Pa 6s 2d m....	96⅛	100 do.... b60.	33⅝
30 sh Penna R..ls.	54½	100 do......c.	33½
8 do......c.	54⅜	100 sh Reading R..	47⅛

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	119¾	10·30 A. M.	119⅞
10·09 "	119⅝	11·00 "	119⅞
10·10 "	119¾	21·45 "	119¾
10·26 P. M.	119⅞		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅜@115⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1864, 112¾@113; do., 1865, 112⅞@113⅛; do., July, 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. do., 1867, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1868, 112⅛@112⅜; 10-40s, 110⅛@110⅜; Cur. 6s, 109⅛@110. Gold, 119⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅜@115⅝; do. 1862, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1864, 112¾@113; do. 1865, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1865, new, 111⅞@112; do. 1867, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1868, do., 112⅛@112⅜; 10-40s, 110⅛@110⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅛@109⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 119⅝@119¾; Silver, 117@119.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The drift of the money market is to ease, and hence each day there is a gradual relaxation in the rate on call. To-day borrowers were generally accommodated at seven currency, but a great many transactions also occurred at good interest. There was an entire absence of commissions, so called, while nothing was done below the full legal rate. The market was even seven per cent. and the borrower paid that in gold or currency, according to the character of his collaterals or his own standing, or both combined. In discounts there is little or nothing doing, the pressure being greatly abated and the market rather in favor of makers. Prime banking paper of short date is current at as low as eight per cent., and prime commercial ranges from nine to twelve. The country banks, which are the largest buyers, are in the habit of employing their winter balances in discounting this paper, but have hardly had time to make their investments as yet.

"The suspension of the old house of Hugh N. Camp & Co., sugar refiners, was announced this afternoon. Their liabilities are estimated at over six hundred thousand dollars. Much regret is felt for their misfortune in commercial circles. The decline in gold is assigned for their large losses.

"The gold market was heavy and dull, and without special feature. The price at the opening was 119⅝, which is the lowest figure yet attained in the decline that has followed the great decline since last September. From this it rose to 119¾, and closed finally at 119¾. The carrying rate still obstructs bullish speculation, but seems to be disproportionate to the general character of the money market. The highest rate recorded was 1-16. The opening weakness was more immediately due to an advance in our bonds in London to 87⅛, the highest ever made for them.

"The market for Government securities was strong and active, particularly for the old bonds, which seemed to more directly feel the marked improvement in the '62s at London, and doubtless would have responded more decidedly had the gold market been firmer."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	42⅛
Con. Stock Scrip....	88½	Western Union Tele	31⅞
do. scrip.....	83⅝	Tol. & Wab. R......	50
N. Y. & Erie Rail...	23⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R com	73⅜
Ph. and Rea. R......	94¼	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	85⅞
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	86	Adams Express......	62¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	84	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19½
Chi. and N. W. com..	68¾	United States......	49½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	82½	Tennessee 6s, new.	46¼
Chi. and R. I. R......	102½	Gold..............	120
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87	Market strong.	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 5.—Arrived, steamship New York, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............JANUARY 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........29 | 11 A. M.........36 | 2 P. M.........38

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Colburn, Allyn's Point.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 62 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Barque Hertha, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, is consigned to Penrose, Massey & Co.—not as before reported.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming Julius, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 21st ult.
Ship Griffin, Armstrong, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult.
Ship Minnie Cameron, Graham, hence, at Queenstown 21st ult., and sailed 23d for Liverpool.
Barque Hermelin, Nielsen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 23d ult.
Barque Theodosius Christian, Schwerdtferger, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put into Belfast, Ireland, yesterday, in a leaky condition.
Barque E. Hemptenmacher, Zielke, hence, at Hamburg 20th ult.
Barque Washington, Hauschild, hence, at Hamburg 19th ultimo.
Barque Grace E. Cann, Cook, hence, at Antwerp 23d ult.
Barque Andaman, Otis, hence, at Hamburg 20th ult.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Operators' Strike—The Movement General Along the Lines—Suicide of an Army Officer—Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Western Union Operators' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The strike of the Western Union telegraph operators continues to spread in all directions.

Every member of the League in the United States, excepting those employed in the Milwaukee office, quit work on receipt of orders from the Grand Chief Operator of the organization. Advices have been received at headquarters of the "Junta" stating that all members, and many who are not members, as far East as Plaister Cove, N. S., have struck.

Despatches from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other points were forwarded to Boston this morning, earnestly protesting against the action of the strikers in delegating a certain number of operators to receive news for the Associated Press, on the score of friendship. These despatches had the desired effect, and a response was immediately returned stating that they would desist, and submit cheerfully to anything emanating from the "Head Centre" of the League.

A despatch was received from Philadelphia, stating that four operators who refused to join the strikers will be sent to Baltimore and Washington to-day, and that an operator named Snyder, who was with the strikers on the start, had betrayed them and returned to work.

This announcement was received with hisses and groans for the backsliding operators. Measures were taken to prevent, if possible, the Philadelphia men from going to work in Baltimore or Washington. Committees will meet them on their arrival for the purpose of dissuading them, with what success remains to be seen.

Messages of cheer and encouragement have been received from all parts of the Union.

Meetings are now in progress in all principal cities, renewing pledges to hold out. There are six or seven operators at work here, but they are principally what the first-class men term "plugs," who in ordinary times are at a great discount.

The lady operators in Boston have followed the example of the men, thereby leaving the office in about the same condition that exists in all the principal offices of the company, in charge of the superintendent, manager, and chief operators, the majority of whom, except the the latter cases, are excellent in theory, but very poor in practice. The business of the public does not appear to suffer much from the strike, as competing lines offer ample facilities to all central points.

Homicide—Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—James Logan, familiarly known in connection with the mysterious Rogers murder in Twelfth street as Jim Logan No. 2, was shot through the heart in Houston street this morning by Jerry Dunn, alias Hawkshaw, a notorious ruffian.

A fire in Elizabeth to-day destroyed Leffert's barns, when five horses perished. Edward Ryan was also burned to death. The loss is $10,000—insured.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan 5.—Stocks firm. Money, seven per cent. Gold, 119¾. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 113⅛; do. 1864, do., 112⅞; do. 1865, do., 113; do. do., new, 111⅞; do. 1867, 112⅛; do. 1868, 112⅛; 10-40s, 110⅜; Missouri 6s, 86; Canton Company, 47½; Cumberland preferred, 24; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 88¼; Erie, 23⅛; Reading, 94⅛; Adams' Express, 62¼; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 85⅞; Illinois Central, 131; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187; Western Union Telegraph, 31⅞.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Cotton a shade easier; sales of 500 bales middling upland, 25¼c. Flour—State and Western dull and declined 5@10c.; State, $4·75@6·20; Western, $4·65@6·40; Southern dull and drooping at $5·50@10. Wheat dull and nominally declined 1c. Corn heavy; new mixed Western, 93c.; new yellow Southern, 98c.@$1. Oats firm for prime, and dull and declining for other kinds; State, 66c.; Western, 62@63c., and 65@66c. for choice white do. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; mess, $28·50@29. Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 16⅝@17c. Whisky quiet at $1.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Labor Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Executive Committee of the National Labor Convention held a meeting yesterday. Mr. A. T. Cavis in the chair. General H. Cameron, of Kansas, Secretary. General A. M. Winn, of California, presented a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Mechanics' State Council of California, on the 15th of December, 1869, which was received and filed.

They state that laws have been passed by State legislatures and Congress making eight hours a legal day's work, which are being evaded by officers having charge of public works, and call upon the State legislatures to amend the law to prevent a continuance of the evasion, and request Congress to pass an eight-hour law, and make it a penal offense for officials to evade its provisions.

They call upon labor organizations of every kind to recognize General Winn as their representative, and render him all aid in their power for the good of the cause.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The case of the corporation of Washington vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was resumed in the Criminal Court to-day.

Mr. Buchanan concluded his argument on the part of the railroad company, to which Mr. Cook, on the part of the corporation, replied. Judge Fisher will instruct the jury.

The Ridgway Revolving Battery.

A working model of the revolving battery patented by John Ridgway, of Boston, was this morning erected by permission of the Commissioner in one of the corridors of the Patent Office, and is creating a great deal of interest.

The Revenue in the Indian Reservations.

Colonel Pitchlyn, the outside delegate of the Choctaw Indians, insists upon a hearing before the Revenue Department, and has called upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to protect the rights of his people under the treaty which prohibits the levying of any revenue tax upon them.

FROM BOSTON.

The Peabody Escort.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The United States iron-clads Terror and Miantonomah are under orders to proceed to sea for the purpose of meeting and escorting the Peabody remains into Portland. The Terror is now preparing at the Charlestown yard. The Miantonomah, it is understood, leaves Brooklyn to-morrow.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Suicide of an Army Officer.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 4.—Lieutenant E. P. Colby, of the United States army, committed suicide at Jefferson, Texas, on the 31st ult., by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He was a son of S. C. Colby, of the Treasury Department.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Cotton quiet but firm at 25c. Flour quiet and steady, and unchanged. Wheat—the offerings are light; choice red, $1·40@1·45. Corn active and higher; prime white, 91@92c.; yellow, 90@92c. Oats dull at 55@57c. Rye firm at $1·05@1·10. Provisions easier. Mess Pork, $30@31. Bacon—rib sides, 17⅛@18c.; clear do., 18@18⅜c.; shoulders, 14⅜@15c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard, 18@18⅜c. Whisky quiet at 98@99c.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Obituary.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—Hon. William L. Goggin, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, and Whig candidate for Governor in 1859, died yesterday.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Accidentally Killed.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 5.—Thomas J. Wood, an elderly farmer, was accidentally killed to-day near Woonsocket.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 5—11 A. M.—Consols 92⅛@92⅜ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; 1865s, old, 86¼; 1867s, 85⅞; ten-forties, 84⅜. Stocks steady. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 103¼; Atlantic and Great Western 25⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11⅜@11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜@11½d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Corn, 28s. 9d. for European.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 25c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 5.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½f.

BREMEN, Jan. 5.—Petroleum closed quiet last evening at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Jan. 5.—Petroleum closed quiet last evening at 15 marc bancos.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 5—1 P. M.—Consols 92⅜ for money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 87⅛; 10-40s, 84⅜. Stocks easier. Illinois Central, 103.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—1 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet. Pork flat. Lard heavy at 73s. Tallow, 44s. 6d.

GEARY.

His Annual Message.

A Minute Review of the Affairs of the Commonwealth.

His Recommendations for Legislation, and Views upon the National Situation.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—The following is the annual message of Governor Geary, as sent to the two houses of the State Legislature to-day:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—

GENTLEMEN:—From the days of William Penn, the great and pious founder of our Commonwealth, it has been the universal custom of my predecessors, when making their annual communications to the General Assembly, to acknowledge their gratitude to and dependence upon the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. In imitation of their noble example, let us earnestly invoke His blessing and guidance in our efforts to perform the great work of legislation now before us, in such manner as to meet His approbation, as well as that of our common constituents.

In transmitting to you the seventy-ninth annual message since the organization of the present State Government, it affords me the highest gratification to congratulate you and our fellow-citizens generally on their enjoying, to an unusual degree, the blessings of health and unstinted prosperity; and that our principles and institutions—the pride and boast of every true-hearted patriot—although tried again in the crucible of a heated political contest, the heavings of popular passion, and the collision of parties, from which we have just emerged, remain unimpaired and vital in every part.

Under such auspicious circumstances you have assembled, for the purpose of discharging the important duties and assuming the special responsibilities which devolve upon you. It is extremely difficult, even with the greatest caution in your deliberations, to enact laws that will fully meet the expectations and approbation of all the people; but much of this difficulty may be overcome by avoiding legislation for personal and special interests, and not being unmindful of the magnitude of the interests of the State, and of its rapidly advancing population, wealth, and influence to destinies beyond the reach of human vision. A nobler heritage was never given to man than that which we possess; geographically and politically of the greatest importance; an area of more than forty-four thousand square miles; diversified with mountains, valleys, plains, rivers; mountains covered with majestic forests or valuable timber of almost every variety; plains dotted with comfortable homesteads, and presenting well-cultivated farms and luxuriant fields marked by the advancement of agriculture—the parent, supporter, and stimulator of every species of industry, exchange, and commerce; hills and valleys with teeming mines of all the varieties of coal, iron, oil, salt, and other minerals; with farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, wool-growers, coal and iron miners, oil producers, and merchants full of activity and confidence; with thousands of miles of railroads and canals to transfer the vast products to market, and accommodate the travel of four millions of happy and prosperous people. Nor should we be forgetful of education in all its branches, of the public charities, prisons, reformatories, the collection of properly imposed taxes, the speedy reduction of the State debt, the preservation of order, and the more certain protection of life, business, and property. All these interests, and perhaps others of equal importance, demand legislation of the most enlightened, liberal, and comprehensive character.

In conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, I proceed to invite your attention to such measures as are deemed necessary for your consideration, and to assure you of my willingness to share with you the anxieties and responsibilities of all legislation calculated to advance the prosperity of the people and the best interests of the Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

From the reports of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer the following statement has been carefully prepared, and exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869:—

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1868..		$1,012,925·37
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869		5,241,711·28
Total in Treasury during year ending November 30, 1869		$6,254,636·65

Disbursements.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending November 30, 1869	$2,485,114·27	
Loans, etc., redeemed at Treasury	109,644·09	
Loans redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	362,762·09	
Interest paid at Treasury...	170,665·74	
Interest paid by Commissioners of Sinking Fund..	1,725,587·97	
		4,853,774·16
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1869....		$1,400,862·49

It will be observed from the above, that part of the loans and part of the interest are paid at the Treasury, and part of both by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This produces a complication of accounts; which, in order to avoid and to simplify the financial statement, I recommend that authority be given by law to charge the Commissioners with the whole amount of the State debt, and also with all the money applicable to the payment thereof, and that they alone be credited with all payments on both principal and interest of the State debt.

Public Debt.

The following is a statement showing the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869:—

Funded debt, viz.:—		
6 per cent. loans.........	$25,311,180·00	
5 per cent. loans.........	7,277,384·38	
4½ per cent. loans.........	112,000·00	
		$32,700,564·38
Unfunded debt, viz:—		
Relief notes in circulation.	$96,397·00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086·52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448·38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44·67	
		113,976·57
Amount of public debt Nov. 30, 1869..		$32,814,540·95
The public debt on Nov. 30, 1868......		$33,286,947·13
Deduct amount redeemed at the Treasury during the year ending November 30, 1869, viz.:—		
5 per cent. loans..	$472,387·18	
Relief notes cancelled.........	19·00	
		472,406·18
Public debt Nov. 30, 1869, as above..		$32,814,540·95

Reduction of the Public Debt.

At the commencement of the present administration in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was thirty-seven million, seven hundred and four thousand, four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. Since then, and up to November 30, 1869, the sum of four million, eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents have been paid, and at five per cent., the sum of $244,493·44, in interest, is annually saved to the Commonwealth. Consequently, the total amount of indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869, was thirty-two millions eight hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars and ninety-five cents.

The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1869, amounts to four hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and six dollars and eighteen cents.

ASSETS IN SINKING FUND.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz.:—Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six millions three hundred thousand dollars. Agreeably to an act dated March 30, 1869, the Sinking Fund Commissioners delivered all the obligations of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, being third mortgage bonds, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and received therefor thirty-five second mortgage bonds of one hundred thousand dollars each, making in all three million five hundred thousand dollars, executed by the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable to the Commonwealth as follows, viz.:

The principal of one of said bonds ($100,000) shall be payable each and every year, beginning January 1, 1875, and so continuing annually thereafter until the said sum of three million five hundred thousand dollars shall be paid, with interest thereon from January 1, 1872.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have always borne taxation not only patiently but cheerfully, and they are still as willing as ever to contribute to the payment of all the obligations resting upon the State; but they expect their public servants who are entrusted with the management of their affairs to act upon the most prudent and economical basis. In a word, they demand reform in the management of the financial affairs of the State, and, as far as possible, the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditures.

On the 30th of January last, replying to a resolution of the Senate, I said:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the clerk of your honorable body, a copy of the following resolution, passed on the 12th inst., to wit:—

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to submit some plan to the Senate to secure the State from loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

"In reply, I beg to direct your attention to my message of January 8, 1868, in which I say, 'the balance now in the Treasury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest;' and to the message of January 6, 1869, where I remark, 'whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can with safety and benefit to the State be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.'"

Since making these suggestions, and maturely deliberating upon the subject, I have seen no reason to change my mind in relation thereto; and now submit the same plan, more specifically set forth, based upon the following statement of the loans of the Commonwealth, viz.:—

Amount of over due loans, including bank charter loans and relief notes unredeemed					$369,482
Amount payable in 1870, interest			5 per cent		1,483,816
Do.	1871	do.	6	do.	2,220,750
Do.	1872	do.	6	do.	4,907,150
Do.	1872	do.	5	do.	92,890
Do.	1877	do.	6	do.	7,909,600
Do.	1877	do.	5	do.	3,934,400
Do.	1878	do.	5	do.	221,000
Do.	1879	do.	6	do.	400,000
Do.	1882	do.	6	do.	9,273,050
Do.	1882	do.	5	do.	1,185,950
Do.	1883	do.	4½	do.	112,000
Amount of loans					$32,810,048

To the liquidations of these loans the surplus funds in the Treasury could, with great propriety, be applied. This indebtedness is held in bonds bearing interest; and it will readily be perceived that this interest will be saved to the State upon whatever amount of these bonds may be redeemed, and the State be saved from all risks of loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

A few illustrations will show the beneficial workings of this plan. At the termination of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, there was an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $1,012,915·37. If the suggestions heretofore made had been carried out by the investment of one million of dollars at that time in the five per cent. bonds that will fall due July 1, 1870, and which I am credibly informed could then have been purchased at something less than their par value, the interest on the same, from November 30, 1868, to July 1, 1869, would be seventy-nine thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents, which has been lost to the State. Again, on the 30th of November, 1869, there was in the Treasury an unexpended balance of $1,400,862·49. If one million four hundred thousand dollars of this sum had been invested in the same kind of bonds at par on the first day of December, 1869, the interest for the seven remaining months, ending July 1, 1870, would be $40,833·34, but which, in consequence of non-conformity to this plan, will be lost to the Commonwealth. I cannot reiterate too strongly my recommendations on this subject, and would, therefore, recommend that a law be passed making it the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest all surplus funds as rapidly as they accrue in the Treasury, in the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due.

I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved sureties, for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six millions of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State, and to maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolluted and with a clear conscience to his constituents, who will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful exclamation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

Liberal appropriations are made annually to our penitentiaries, lunatic asylums and other charitable and beneficial institutions, without requiring from those who receive and disburse the money any satisfactory evidence that it has been faithfully applied to the objects intended. This is wrong, and should be corrected without delay. All officers of the State who receive public moneys, not excepting the Governor, are required by law and usage to settle their accounts on proper vouchers, in the Auditor-General's office. This is right; and there is no good reason why the same accountability should not be enforced against all those who receive annually such large sums of money from the bounty of the Commonwealth. I, therefore, recommend that a law be passed requiring all persons who receive and disburse State appropriations, to take proper vouchers for all moneys so expended by them, and to make quarterly settlements of the same in the Auditor-General's office. This is important, not only to protect the interests of the State, but also the good name of those who receive and disburse the money, and of the members of the Legislature through whose influence the appropriations are represented to be procured.

For many years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature, and I here repeat my suggestions of last year on this subject:—"The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation, notwithstanding any objections he may have, suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year, or call an extra session of the Legislature. It is therefore earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed, and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable the Governor to give it that thorough examination its importance demands."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The peculiar interest which is always manifested by the people in the subject of education, is an inducement to lay before you, more at length than would otherwise be done, the principal statistics of the system drawn from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

There are within the State 1971 school districts; 13,936 schools; 2445 graded schools; 12,900 school directors; 76 superintendents; 17,142 teachers; and 815,753 pupils. The average cost of tuition for each pupil is ninety-seven cents per month. The whole cost of tuition for the year is $3,500,704·26. Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds during the year, $6,986,148·92. Estimated value of school property, $14,045,632.

Notwithstanding the fact that our school law was made general in the year 1848, it is remarkable that there still remain five districts within the State which have not yet conformed thereto. Hopes are entertained that four of these will soon accept the conditions of the law, and the remaining one, known as the Harmony district, under the control of the "Economites," having a good school of its own, will probably not adopt the public-school system so long as the present organization of that society exists. It is therefore a subject worthy of hearty congratulation that our school system has been so universally adopted by the voluntary consent and general acquiescence of the people.

As important auxiliaries to our common schools, the Normal Schools are entitled to assume the front rank. Their flourishing condition may be understood from the following statistics:—The whole number of students that have attended the four Normal Schools is 10,237, of whom 321 have graduated. During the past year there were in these institutions 76 teachers and 4178 students. Since my last annual communication a State Normal School has been fully established and recognized at Bloomsburg, Columbia county. Its buildings are of the most finished and substantial character, and it commences its career under the most auspicious circumstances. Another is now in a state of preparation at California, Washington county, and will probably be completed during the current year.

Your attention is again invited to the fact that there are about seventy-five thousand children in the State that do not attend schools of any description, and who are permitted to grow up in ignorance and without employment, and, in many instances, from lack of industrial and educational training become not only the votaries of vice, but a prolific source from which the inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries are supplied.

The number of children throughout the State attending private schools is estimated at eighty-five thousand.

The aggregate of the educational condition of the children of the Commonwealth may be thus stated:—

Attending the public schools	815,753
Attending private schols	85,000
Not attending schools of any kind	75,000
Whole number of children	975,753

The subject of non-attendance by so large a portion of children, is specially and most earnestly commended to your consideration. It is true economy on the part of the State, if possible, to save these children from ignorance, vagrancy, and crime. To neglect them would be inexcusable, if not criminal. Doubtless in your assembled wisdom you will be able to devise some effectual mode by which this evil can be remedied.

Many of the recommendations contained in the report of the Superintendent are of the utmost importance, and eminently deserving of serious attention and legislative action. The facts above set forth illustrate most forcibly the practical value of our most admirable common school system, and bear testimony that cannot be misunderstood to the wisdom and liberality by which it has been conceived and so successfully carried into effect.

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

Attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools for the year ending May 31, 1869, in which is exhibited their condition, circumstances, and expenditures.

The whole number of children admitted into these schools from their origin to the 31st day of May, 1869, is four thousand five hundred and nine; of whom three hundred and seven have been discharged on order, five hundred and eighteen on age, and fifty-three have died; making a total of eight hundred and seventy-eight, which left three thousand six hundred and thirty-one in the schools at the end of the year. Up to May 31, 1869, the number of discharges from the schools have exceeded former estimates by one hundred and seventy-five. The number of applications for admission on file and not acted on, was seven hundred and one; some from every county in the State except six.

The sanitary condition of the children in these schools has been remarkably good. And from the foregoing statement it appears that during the four years in which they have been in operation, the whole number of deaths has been less than one-third of one per cent. per annum.

The entire cost for maintenance, education, clothing, and general expenses, for the year ending May 31, 1869, differs but little from the original estimate of the Superintendent, and

Amounts to		$500,971·62
To pay which there was an unexpended balance of	$6,004·74	
Appropriated April 11, 1868	400,000·00	
Appropriated March 18, 1869	50,000·00	
		456,004·74
Balance unprovided for		$44,966,88

For which sum there should be a special appropriation without delay, to meet the pressing wants of the teachers of the different institutions, who have been already compelled to await its payment for more than seven months.

In his last annual report, the Superintendent estimated the expenses for the current year terminating May 31, 1870, at $494,700. The sum appropriated for that year, by act of April 16, 1869, was $450,000. As the Superintendent reports the expenses will not materially vary from his estimate, there will therefore be a deficit of $44,700 for the current year, to be provided for during the present session.

For the maintenance of these schools during the year ending May 31, 1871, it is estimated that $534,500 will be required; which sum I recommend to be appropriated, with the positive understanding that the expenditures shall not exceed that amount.

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Continued from the First Page.

We are admonished by the rapid expansion of the system, and by the constantly increasing desire to obtain admission into these schools, that some definite limit should be determined upon by law. It is therefore recommended that the indigent children of Pennsylvania soldiers, who served in Pennsylvania regiments, and who died prior to January 1, 1866, from wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war, shall be hereafter admitted, and none others.

With unsparing patience, well considered measures, and earnestness of purpose, many defects have been eradicated, and the schools have been advanced to a more perfect and efficient system than that by which they were at first characterized, and elevated to a condition not second to any similar institutions in the country. This humane and philanthropic service is being performed by intelligent officers and faithful teachers, which will be more fully shown by their reports, communicated for the information of the Legislature.

The establishment of these institutions, where the destitute orphan children of the soldiers who lost their lives in the suppression of the late Rebellion are fed, clothed, and educated at the public expense, continues to command the cordial support, approval, and encouragement of our citizens, and tends to elevate, everywhere, the reputation of Pennsylvania (the first State to establish such schools) to the highest degree, for her justice, patriotism, and philanthropy.

Most heartily have the people endorsed the past action of their representatives in relation to these schools, and there exists not a single doubt but that they will most cordially approve all necessary appropriations for the continuance of the support, education, and guardianship of these adopted children of the Commonwealth. To the honor, State pride, and humanity of the Legislature is confided the guarding and maintaining of these sacred interests, and in the faithful discharge of this noble duty, you shall receive from me a special and zealous concurrence.

Agricultural College.—The establishment of this college was undoubtedly intended as a progressive movement, and under the impression that it would contribute much to the easy acquisition of a combined knowledge of agriculture, science, and literature, and to promote the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life. It has been fostered by the most liberal legislation, and is endowed with the sum of $381,500, invested in United States and Pennsylvania bonds, yielding an aggregate interest this year of $25,551·90, which has been paid to the trustees of the institution. Thus far the most satisfactory results from the workings of the college have not been realized. But it is now under the direction of a president and six learned professors. It receives for its pupils only males over the age of fifteen years, qualified for admission by a good common school education. There are in it at present forty-five students, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase in number. Tuition, board, and the ordinary necessaries of life are there furnished at a less rate than is generally demanded for boarding alone, thus affording an extraordinary opportunity to the youth of the country to acquire an accomplished education with comparatively small expenditures. Under these circumstances the college deserves the indulgent sympathy and support of the people.

Three experimental farms are connected with the college, purchased at an aggregate cost of $43,886·50. One is located at the college, one in Indiana county, and one in Chester county. Operations have been commenced upon them under the prescribed programme of a series of experiments with promises of complete success; the results of which are to be reported annually to the Legislature by the Professor of Agriculture. It is confidently expected that the record of these experimental results will prove highly interesting and greatly beneficial to the community.

MILITARY.

The military department is one of great importance to the honorable history of the Commonwealth, and to that of her citizens individually. It is the custodian of all the military records of the State, embracing that of every officer and private soldier, and the history of every military transaction performed by the State for the suppression of the Rebellion. It has also in its custody all the regimental, State, and national flags borne by our soldiers, and many trophies of war won by their valor on the field; all of which should be systematically and carefully preserved and perpetuated.

During the last three years all the staff officers rendered necessary by the war, and the different offices established for the convenience of the soldiers, have been discontinued, and the duties performed by them, as well as the official books and papers, have been transferred to the Adjutant-General's department. He is, therefore, the only military officer remaining to whom recourse is constantly had for statistics and information, not only by the soldiers and their relatives and attorneys, but by other States and by the War Department at Washington. All these circumstances, connected with the flourishing condition of the volunteer militia in the State, induce me to request the continuance of legislative favor for the Adjutant-General's department, and that it may be generously supplied with such appropriations as have been requested by the Adjutant-General for that office. An unusual martial activity prevails throughout the State, but more particularly in Philadelphia.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The report of the State Historian is deserving of your careful attention. In it you will find a detailed account of the operations of his department from its commencement to the present time. The work entrusted to his care is one of no ordinary character and responsibility, requiring talents of a high order, patient industry, careful research, and unbiased judgment. The labor to be performed is immense, and can only be properly appreciated by those fully acquainted with its magnitude. It embraces a faithful account of all the organizations of Pennsylvania troops during the war of the Rebellion; the collection and adjustment, in a comprehensive form, of each military organization, and an unprejudiced description of all military transactions of importance, so far as the volunteers of this State are concerned, in the camp and the field, throughout the most terrific conflict of arms that has ever occurred in the history of the world. The propriety of such a work must be apparent to every intelligent citizen of the Commonwealth. Certainly it is due to the citizen soldiers, who offered their lives in the defense of their country, that their names should, at least, receive a place in the archives of the State, towards whose honor and glory their gallant deeds have so largely contributed.

The work of the Historian, when completed, will embrace four large octavo volumes, in which the name of every Pennsylvania volunteer will have its appropriate place. Two of these volumes are already completed, in a manner highly creditable to the Commonwealth. The third is rapidly progressing, and with a generous appropriation on the part of your honorable body, the entire history will be executed, if not before, soon after the close of the present year. Most other States are publishing histories similar to this, and it is due to the importance of the subject, and to the credit of the State, that Pennsylvania should not be behind in this particular undertaking.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

There is probably no State in the American Union that has contributed more liberally toward the support of charitable and benevolent institutions than that of Pennsylvania. The appropriations annually made for the benefit of the soldiers orphans' schools, asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind, and insane, and many similar worthy establishments in which the poor, helpless, and otherwise friendless are cared and provided for, reflect great credit upon the Legislatures who have donated the requisite means for their support. But there is one other institution needed, and the claims for which are more strongly urged by every principle of humanity and patriotism than any other now in existence, which has not yet received the attention its vast importance imperatively demands. This is a home for the soldiers who have "borne the battle" in defense of the honor, integrity, and perpetuity of the American Union. No men living have as powerful claims upon the generosity and nurturing care of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as those who, upon the battle-field, fought to protect it against threatened devastation and destruction, and who in this patriotic service endangered their lives, sacrificed their health, lost their limbs, and became enfeebled and disabled for life. And yet we daily see these men, (and who does not blush to see them?) to whom we owe the preservation of our Government, the homes we enjoy, and almost everything we possess, hobbling about our streets upon crutches, with missing limbs, and otherwise so enfeebled as to be entirely unfitted for any remunerative employment, begging their bread from door to door, or sitting upon the corners of the streets turning an organ for a few pennies the charitable passer-by may feel disposed to bestow. Every one of these helpless men, whose patriotic devotion to his country has brought him to this deplorable condition, is a burning reproach to the State for whose welfare he has met the most serious and lamentable of all misfortunes.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

In two former communications your attention was called to the importance of establishing in the State an insurance department similar to those existing in other States. But the Legislature has thus far failed to give the subject that consideration which interests of such magnitude to the people seem to demand. Insurance departments in some of the States are regarded of paramount importance, as they effectually guard the interests of the insured, and through their healthy influence frauds and spurious companies, so common in Pennsylvania, are rendered almost impossible. The greatest benefits would certainly accrue both to the companies and policy-holders, as has already been demonstrated in the States of New York and Massachusetts, where the subject of insurance has received the most careful study and attention, and been reduced to a science which commands the approbation and confidence of all who seek its protection. The necessity for such a department, with full powers to organize and examine all insurance companies, is sanctioned by the wisdom of experience. And as I have heretofore remarked, the result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and even here foreign companies maintain an ascendancy.

In view of these facts, I earnestly repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an insurance department be established and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands legislative protection.

Our laws in relation to life insurance companies are defective and need revision and correction. Without the protection referred to these laws bear unequally upon our own and foreign companies. The latter, being protected by legislative enactment, are enabled to transact an immense amount of business within the limits of this Commonwealth, whilst our companies, having no such protection, can do but little in other States. The consequence is that foreign companies can readily afford to pay a license of *five hundred dollars* to conduct their extensive operations in Pennsylvania, whilst our companies would be sorely oppressed by the imposition of the same license tax in States where their operations are exceedingly limited. And yet these other States have retaliated upon our license law, by adopting its provisions and demanding from our companies the same amount of license in each State that we demand of their companies in ours. These is not only oppressive to our own neglected companies, but it fails to furnish a just and equitable revenue from the various companies for the amount of business transacted.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER.

The recent disaster in the Avondale coal mine, in Luzerne county, is still fresh in the minds of the people. It caused a thrill of horror to spread throughout the country; and even in Europe it has been productive of the most painful emotions and deepest sorrow for the sufferers. Women and children who had been accustomed to regard the occupation of the miner as one of ordinary character, now look upon it as fraught with danger, and part with relatives and friends, when about to pursue their perilous occupation, with fearful forebodings. And even the sturdy miner himself trembles at his dangerous calling, and demands greater protection than has hitherto been afforded.

(The Governor then details at length the circumstances of the Avondale disaster, with which our readers are already familiar.)

The mines in many cases are constructed and managed in the most selfish and parsimonious manner, the owners exacting the largest amount of profit from them, from the least possible outlay; consequently, some of them, like that of the Avondale, are nothing but underground man-traps, without any other outlet than wooden chimneys, and these constantly liable to become blazing volcanoes, through which escape is impossible. The lives of so useful a class of men as our miners should not and must not be permitted to be thus sacrificed upon the altar of human cupidity. Yet a reprehensible neglect to give them that protection by law which their valuable services, at best laborious and dangerous, unquestionably deserve, renders our mining system worse than that of any other country, whilst our mining interests are unequalled by those of any other part of the world.

The most appalling accidents on record have been traced to unsafe methods of ventilation, and more especially to the employment of furnaces at or near the bottom of the shafts. Where the furnace is used, and the smoke is carried through a wooden chimney, it seems almost certain that, sooner or later, by the inevitable accumulation of soot or carbon upon the frame-work, it must ignite from the ascending sparks or from the heat of the furnace, and a conflagration ensue. To guard against this it should be made obligatory, if the ventilating furnace be still allowed, to build the chimneys, the sides of the shaft, and the buildings surrounding it at the top with incombustible materials. But even this precaution is not a sure safeguard, for the fire is liable at any moment to communicate with the "fire-damp" or other gaseous vapors, that, despite all known means of prevention, will generate in the best regulated mines. The propriety of dispensing entirely, therefore, with the furnace has received the serious consideration of scientific miners and engineers, and the fan, in many instances, has been substituted, which, being worked by machinery at the surface, produces a more constant current of air, dispenses it more freely through the gangways and chambers, and in all respects accomplishes the object desired with better effect; and when the shafts and surface buildings are fire-proof, without the possibility of danger. This system of ventilation, with advantages so palpably obvious, will, no doubt, be universally adopted. But the very nature of mining operations subjects them to other dangers. The walls and roofing of the mines, from the effects of blasting and other causes, frequently give way and fill up the gangways so as to render them impassable, as in the more recent calamity at Stockton, which resulted in the death of ten persons. Hence it is absolutely necessary, and should be imperatively demanded, that every mine should have more than a single avenue of ingress and egress. Whether as regards fire, or any other source of danger to which the miner is exposed, this is his surest promise of safety. Whatever system of ventilation may be approved, or safety-lamp adopted, the means of escape from the mines, when danger occurs, will depend very materially upon the provision made for the exit of the miner.

The best method of constructing, ventilating, and working the mines should be unhesitatingly adopted; and the system adopted rigidly enforced. The inquiry, therefore, into the causes which produced this shocking catastrophe—the various theories that have been promulgated concerning it, the remedies for the prevention of similar occurrences hereafter, the construction and ventilation of collieries, and the modes of conducting their operations so that the operatives may prosecute their labor without imperilling their lives, are proper subjects for legislative consideration.

Such laws as you may enact can most certainly be enforced by competent inspectors in the mining districts, who should be chosen with strict regard to character, integrity, capability, and scientific knowledge, and whose duties should be so specially defined that they cannot be misunderstood.

I therefore most respectfully and earnestly recommend that this whole subject receive the attention its importance demands, and that a law be passed, so general in its character and so stringent in its provisions that the people of this Commonwealth will never again be appalled by a calamity within her limits so sad as that of Avondale.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

In accordance with an act of the last Legislature, a Board of Public Charities has been appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.:—General Thomas L. Kane, for five years; F. B. Penniman, Esq., four years; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, three years; George L. Harrison, Esq., two years; and ———, one year. The board organized by electing General Kane, President, and Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Secretary and General Agent. From the establishment of this board, and especially from the high character and qualifications of the gentlemen who have consented to assume its important trusts and responsibilities, we have reason to hope for the most beneficial results. This change in the management of our charitable affairs is deemed of the highest importance by many persons intimately conversant with the workings and management of these institutions.

A thorough review of all the establishments receiving appropriations from the State by this board will give an assurance to the Legislature and the people, which they have never heretofore possessed, that their benefactions will be worthily bestowed and properly employed.

Some time during the present session, the board will present to the Legislature a report of the condition and requirements of the various institutions that have been recipients of appropriations from the State, with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary; and, therefore, no information concerning them, except the annual reports of the superintendents, will at present be laid before you.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The law on this subject does not contemplate a full report from the commissioners to revise the general statutes of the State before the session of 1871. It may, however, be important to state that this work has so far progressed as to make it almost certain that it will be completed and ready for the press so soon after the close of the present session as will allow time to bring within the code such of your enactments as may with propriety be incorporated.

The commissioners will report for your consideration the revised school laws, as the present edition is exhausted, and it would be inexpedient to reprint them, when they might be superseded by others in the course of the current year.

A general road law, and one for the support and maintenance of the poor, have heretofore been reported, but not definitely acted upon; and the frequent demands made for such enactments to correct many existing abuses, and supply a common public want, render it desirable that these enactments should receive your early attention.

The State census will be taken during the year, and the law for its regulation having in it some provisions not now required, a revised bill will be presented by the Commissioners for legislative action.

In view of the changes which the revised code is expected to produce, it is desirable that no more laws of a general character be enacted than is indispensably necessary, as they might occasion a necessity for a revision of what has already received appropriate attention, and cause delay in the completion of the work.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In accordance with a law approved April 13, 1867, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed "to visit, for philanthropic purposes, the prisons and almshouses in the various counties of the Commonwealth." His second report, which is herewith presented, embraces a vast amount of useful information, and will be found highly interesting and worthy of mature consideration. It will be seen that while some of our county prisons have been constructed and are being conducted with strict regard to the proper objects of punishment, others are utterly unfit for any such purposes, and are a disgrace and reproach to a civilized age and a Christian people. The Commissioner, in regard to some of these, describes them "as being unsafe, where prisoners could not be held unless loaded with chains, where the sexes were not separated, where there was no discipline, or any effort made towards the moral or religious improvement of the inmates; the buildings totally unfit for the purposes of a prison; and where the prisoners become schooled in vice, and eventually graduated prepared for a life of lawlessness." In some of the prisons the cells are represented as contracted dungeons, into which not a ray of sunshine or a draft of pure air can enter, and in which a human being could not possibly live through a lengthy term of sentence. And in still others, in consequence of the want of proper accommodations, all classes of criminals, from the most hardened and aged to the youth of tender years, are permitted to congregate, and indulge in card playing, profanity, and almost every species of immorality and crime. Under such circumstances, reformation, which is the grand object of divine, and should be of all human laws and punishments, is rendered impossible; whilst hideous lessons of vice are taught and learned, to be practised when future opportunity occurs. This is all wrong, and a remedy for the evil should by all means be applied. No community has a moral or legal right to inflict punishment as a mere retaliatory measure, or in such a manner as to endanger the health and life of the criminal, to deaden him to all the better sensibilities of his nature, and to absolutely harden him to the commission of crime.

The commissioners appointed "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, as practised in other States and countries, as compared with what is known as the Pennsylvania system," will submit you their report at an early day, from which you will learn that the capacity of our penitentiaries is at present competent for the safe keeping and proper punishment of all offenders of the higher grades, and that workhouses and houses of correction are needed for those whose crimes are of a more trivial character, and whose reformation and future usefulness may be accomplished by a humane system of discipline, such as will be recommended.

THE JUDICIARY.

Communications have been received from various parts of the State, representing that the present judicial force is inadequate for the purposes designed. Since the number of judges was fixed, the business of the courts has greatly increased, with our rapidly expanding population, and the multiplication of commercial and business operations of our growing Commonwealth. How far relief should be afforded is well worthy of careful consideration.

In one district of the Supreme Court over seven hundred new cases have been docketed within one year. Many of these involve very large amounts, and important legal principles; and their proper consideration imposes upon the judges great labor and responsibility. In the other districts of this Court the argument lists are also becoming so crowded that it is impossible to dispose of the business with that promptness and intelligence demanded by the public interests; and especially with one of the judges, as now required by law, assigned to duty in the Court of Nisi Prius at Philadelphia. I therefore earnestly recommend an additional judge for this Court, believing it a public necessity, in justice to the many suitors, and to the judges, who have more work than should be required of the present number of men, let them be ever so laborious and efficient.

PARDONS.

It has grown into a custom to regard an application for Executive clemency as an indispensable part of the machinery of criminal justice. Because the Executive is invested with the power to pardon, it is by many supposed that he has not only the right, but that it is his duty to examine into every allegation of error, and give a favorable response to every application; and hence, petitions for pardon are becoming so numerous that the mere examination of them is exhaustive of a large amount of valuable time, at least an hour in each case, exclusive of the time occupied in correspondence with the judges, district attorneys, and other parties. Criminals are no sooner convicted than their friends and other interested parties, who seem to think that it is the Governor's constitutional duty to nullify the laws instead of seeing that they are faithfully executed, prepare a raid upon him, and employ in their importunities for pardon every device that human ingenuity can suggest; and if but a tithe of the representations set forth were believed, one would be led to suppose that our courts are daily guilty of the grossest blunders, and that justice is far more blind than she has ever been painted by the most skillful artist.

During the year ending December 31, 1869, there have been fifteen hundred and fifty applications for pardon, of which sixty-two, or four per cent., were granted, eleven hundred and eight rejected, and three hundred and eighty are still under advisement.

For some reason, not easily understood, it seems that public sentiment has become perverted on this important subject of pardons. The framers of our government, as I understand it, never contemplated or intended an indiscriminate use of the pardoning power. It was only designed for the correction of manifest errors or oppressions, palpable mistakes, cases of after-discovered evidence, and others of exceptional character. Both the theory of our government and public policy require that the pardoning power should be kept within these reasonable limits, and not be made an instrument to defeat the execution of the laws and the administration of public justice. All ordinary cases, therefore, are wholly outside of and in conflict with the principle on which Executive clemency should be based, and none such should be presented for consideration. It is earnestly hoped the public will understand and act in accordance with this view of the subject, as due alike to the Executive and a proper regard for the execution of the laws.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Having laid before you a general survey of the affairs and condition of the State, which relate to the common welfare, it affords me also the highest gratification to add that the amicable intercourse and pleasant relations which have so long existed between the government of Pennsylvania and the governments of all the other States and of the Union, continue unimpaired; and consequently, our resolution "to preserve, protect, and defend" these fundamental principles of humanity, equal rights and equal justice to all, universal freedom and a united country, is greatly strengthened.

The general relations of the National Government, as set forth in the recent annual message of the President, continue to be "peace at home and without entangling alliances abroad;" the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion is being rapidly accomplished—the revenues are faithfully collected—the national debt is being liquidated at the rate of about one hundred million dollars per annum, and repudiation has been emphatically repudiated. A strict and uncompromising adherence to this policy by a prudent and economical administration has already restored the national character to the fullest confidence in the minds, not only of our countrymen but of foreigners, and has allayed all spirit of discontent that might have been dangerous to the stability of our institutions.

There is another subject also of national importance claiming our attention, because it directly affects the industrial operations in which Pennsylvania is so largely interested. Movements, characterized with the greatest energy, are now being made by those interested in free trade, to induce Congress to take such action as will permit the free introduction of steel, iron, and iron materials for shipbuilding, and many other modifications of the tariff laws. Should such efforts be successful, the result must prove disastrous to the great coal, iron, and other interests of our State, diminishing the production of iron and other manufactured articles, and consequently the consumption of coal, and be destructive to our valuable home markets. It would also prove disastrous to many of our capitalists and working people—depriving them of all reasonable prospects of future activity and remunerating wages—and bring our producers into a ruinous competition with pauper labor from abroad. So far as the present system affords protection to the manufactures, labor and products of Pennsylvania, it is obligatory upon us to use all favorable means to prevent any reduction of existing duties. Our miners, laborers, and manufacturers should not be thrown out of employment by the proposed change of duties on foreign imports, which has always heretofore resulted in the prostration of every department of trade, labor, and business, and entailed upon us the manifold evils of National, State, and individual bankruptcy. We owe it as a duty to our constituents to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to oppose all such attempts. For the same reasons we should oppose any reciprocity treaties by which the people of Canada can gain advantages over our own lumbermen, farmers, and other producers within our limits.

While acknowledging the rightful constitutional authority of the General Government to dispose of all questions relative to national affairs, and while in no manner seeking to interfere with the exercise of that authority, I cannot refrain from alluding to the fact that for more than a year a brave people in Cuba have been struggling for their independence against great odds, in the face of barbarities and atrocities which will forever be a foul blot upon the history of Spain. We should indeed be unmindful of humanity and of the greatness of our nationality, if we omitted to notice this patriotic effort by the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke, and like our own ancestors, "to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which nature and nature's God entitle them." The new organization has abolished slavery, and attested its right not only to our sympathy but to recognition, by the vigor and determination of its resistance to the oppressions of the mother country. Almost from the beginning of our National Government, Congress has furnished numerous precedents for the action here indicated, even when the people struggling for liberty were not upon the American continent. They recognized Greece in her efforts to establish her nationality against Turkish oppression. The same spirit prevailed not only towards Poland, Italy and Hungary, but to Ireland in all her movements to regain her long lost nationality. These countries had the unmistakable sympathy of the people of the United States, and our public men, in every branch of the Government, never hesitated to speak in their defense. In the case of the French revolution, the statesmen of America gave every encouragement to the people of that country to establish a republican form of government. Upon this continent there are numerous instances of active sympathies with the struggles of the people for liberty in various nations. In the case of Texas, during her conflict with Mexico, she not only had our undisguised friendship, but obtained our recognition of her independent nationality, and soon afterwards she was annexed to our great sisterhood of States.

It is in singular contrast with these historic precedents, that the people of Cuba have as yet received no national encouragement or recognition, while they are imitating the example of our fathers, who, as colonists, struck down the hand which oppressed them, and established for themselves a free and independent government. There is no question but that the patriots of Cuba have the warm and emphatic sympathy of a great majority of the people of this and other States, and I but give utterance to what is an abiding sentiment among the masses, when I declare a hearty sympathy with the people of that island now endeavoring to cast off the yoke of oppression fastened so long upon them by an intolerant Government. The gem of the Antilles of right belongs to republican rule, and is, to all intents and purposes, covered by the Monroe doctrine, so that whatever recognition the Government might extend to republicans of Cuba, it would only amount to the practical enforcement of what our nation has so long advanced in theory. Cuba is an American island. Geographically it belongs to the United States. Its acquisition has been a leading principle with many of our ablest statesmen from an early period in our history. Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Buchanan, and many others advocated the incorporation of Cuba into the Union. It is hoped the time will soon come, if it has not already already arrived, when by the enunciation of a prompt and decided policy a brave people may be recognized as independent, and the cause of republican principles receive new encouragement.

The management of our national finances is one of the most delicate and important questions now under consideration by the American people; and while it is not my intention to offer any plan to settle a matter which seems to give so much trouble to many of our most experienced financiers, a few suggestions may not be out of place.

It will be remembered that by the establishment of our national banks, the best and safest paper currency that ever existed in this nation has been afforded. Great caution should therefore be taken not to mar a system that has been so generally beneficial. When the Government established the national banks, our State banks were taxed out of existence and destroyed as such, but in many instances they were renewed by the solemn enactment of Congress, under whose supervision they were promised a just, kind, and fostering care. It seems unjust, therefore, that the Government should propose to withdraw a part of their circulation from them and give it to new ones to be organized where none now exist. If new banks should be created wherever they may be required, they should receive their circulation from an increase of the amount now authorized by law, the circulation to be the same as the banks now have, and on the same kind of securities. In my opinion, a policy of expansion of the currency should be adopted that will give ease and comfort to the people, and that will cheer up and reassure our business men and put the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and labor in full operation. It will prevent a decline in the revenues derived from the tariff and internal taxation, and will save thousands of citizens from the crushing effects of contraction. As a part of the same policy, there should be no hesitation about the abandonment of the idea of reducing the currency by the adoption of any plan to curtail the amount of legal-tenders now in circulation.

The constant and natural approach to specie payments is the only safe mode, in my opinion, to accomplish that desirable end. Any compulsory law that may be enacted will in all probability be a failure. I do not hesitate to say that the contraction of the currency at this time would be productive of great injury both to individuals and to the general interests of the nation. Let there be a liberal encouragement of railroads, manufactures, and every project that will afford employment and compensation to our toiling millions. Encourage a vigorous collection of the revenues on luxuries. Maintain a strong treasury, with gold sufficient to keep a check upon those who might be disposed to disturb the natural tendency towards specie payments, or for purposes of speculation. There should be a steady but moderate reduction of the national debt, a funding of the present six per cent. five-twenty bonds in others, at a lower rate of interest, not by compulsion but by fair dealing, and the establishing of a sinking fund, at such a rate as will pay off the debt in about thirty years. We shall then not only find the business of the country reviving, but our business men ready to expand their operations with the greatest encouragement.

The foregoing are the only subjects connected with State and national affairs that I have deemed of sufficient importance to offer for your consideration at the present time; and I conclude by expressing the hope that your session will be marked by harmony among yourselves and the members of the several State departments, and your deliberations result in lasting benefit to the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1870.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly

COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CATHARINE A. SQUIRE, by her next friend, etc., vs. WILLIAM H. SQUIRE. December Term, 1869. No. 22. In Divorce.

To William H. Squire, the respondent.

Sir:—You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you at the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed therein. Returnable SATURDAY, January 8, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.

THEO. MACFADDEN,
12 27 mw4t* Attorney for libellant.

OPERA GLASSES

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

At JAS. W. QUEEN & CO.'S

OPTICIANS,

No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,

9 23 tfwfm PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE

CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—The annual election for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

ED. PEACE,
1 4 7t* President.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOS. F. MARCER,
1223 City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

1 1 10t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year.

12 22 tj10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2502 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

12 28 12t CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 27 29 31 J 3 5 7 8 10* J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
12 28 11t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.

1 3 12t W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

12 29 CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

12 29 11t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

12 31 16t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870.

RICHARD COE,
12 23 20t. Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING Machines are manufactured at Nos. 224 and 226 S. FIFTH Street, and for sale on terms to suit all, at the salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 1 1 3§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the Annual Meeting and Election for President and Eight Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of READING, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

HENRY C. JONES,
Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869. 12 10 9t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street, Dec. 24, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 24 fmwtJ 10 ALEX W. WISTER, Secretary.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.

An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

12 27 12t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 2w Treasurer.

EVERY ONE SHOULD CALL AND examine the Parham Sewing Machine before purchasing. No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

URBANA WINE COMPANY'S

Imperial Champagne,

A Pure, Rich and Trusty Wine, made after the French method, superior to any American and many brands of imported

CHAMPAGNE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS,

12 16 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

SILVER WARE, ETC.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE

PRESENTS

TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,

WM. WILSON & SON'S

OWN MAKE.

Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts.,
12 15 1mrp] PHILADELPHIA.

Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1 8 4

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND
PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail by

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

THE HUB.

Boston Peculiarities—The Ladies—The Fashions—Originality—Boston Streets—Faneuil Hall—The Unprinted History of Bunker Hill—Dull Times—A Boston Reason for the Apathy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1870.

Great is Boston—great is the "Hub!" Great are the men—great are the women; great is everything that belongs to either. Quick, close, and calculating are all you meet. Men mumble additions and divisions while they pass you on the street. If you ask one of them a question, he appears to consider well the profits likely to arise from the brief acquaintanceship before he answers. If the indications for trade or profit are good, he answers you, perhaps, fully and satisfactorily, or by asking you a question in return; if the indications are poor, your answer is equally so, and the brief "yes" or "no" is given as though the breath expended in giving expression to the sound was worth so much in ready cash. The women, too, are full of business of one kind or another, and as you ride in the street cars they do their figuring, using their cabas for the desk. Few of them are handsome, but they are smart, or at least I am so informed, and they certainly have no hesitation about asserting their "rights" whenever occasion requires or opportunity offers. And they have such odd fashions, too. Boston always did claim originality of a superlative order, and just now no one would certainly dare to question the claim—in fashions at least. With the weather mild and pleasant, you meet the ladies done up with enormous "comforters" or scarfs, or red or white worsted, stretched over the head and ears, and then wound twice or thrice about the neck, while the most ungraceful and unsightly tassels hang streaming down the back. The fact that it is January gives us to understand that it should be cold, and the Boston ladies insist on impressing us with the idea that it *is* cold, although the thermometer is far above the freezing point. And their hair! Why, most of them appear to have eschewed the "switch" and "braid" entirely, and do up their tresses somewhat after the style of their grandmothers. Combs of magnificent proportions, and growing larger each day, are coming into play, and after one has been accustomed to seeing the hanging masses which cling to the heads of our Philadelphia belles, the combs look odd enough. But that's Boston, and they wouldn't be without these little idiosyncracies—no, not for the world. It's a species of "smartness," and gives independence to the looks of things, if nothing more. But I must do them the justice to say that they are industrious and frugal. Go where you will among the dwelling-houses of the city, and at every window will be seen the hand engaged in the everlasting stitch, stitch, stitch.

The "Hub," if justly celebrated for one thing more than another, that one thing is its miserable, ill-shaped, and decidedly crooked streets. The new portions of the city are well, nay, beautifully laid out, and strong efforts have been made to straighten some of the crooked avenues of the older part of the city; but, oh misery! the stranger who undertakes to find his way about, alone and unaided, must needs be supplied with ample quantities of that most excellent commodity called patience, mixed with no small portion of perseverance. But they go ahead with the straightening process, however, and if the world stands long enough I haven't the slightest doubt but that the streets of Boston will some day assume respectable proportions, and be as near straight as the peculiar characteristics of the people will permit. When this day does come, believe me that there will be people here who will mourn over the passing away of the "mazy labyrinths" with the same grief that they would part with the cradle of liberty. Why, I verily believe that a majority of the people are proud of their crooked streets simply because they are crooked, and therefore can be claimed as something original. Speaking of the "cradle of liberty" reminds me of the fact that Faneuil Hall is no longer Faneuil Hall, but "Fun'l Hall." That's purely original, without doubt.

Boston, up to this time, has had but three or four days of sleighing, which is an item worth noticing, and one which can seldom be mentioned so late in the season. Of course Brighton is neglected, and horseflesh is spared accordingly. The same rain storms that have visited the South and West have also been here, and the roads used for showing off the metal of the stock are perfect muck. Yesterday we took a stroll *up* south on the Neck, and around the regions heretofore called the Back Bay. These localities are most beautifully laid out, and some of the finest buildings in the country are in course of erection or receiving the finishing touches.

As we have always been led to believe that the Bunker Hill Monument marked the spot upon which the battle of that name had been fought, I was considerably astonished, not to say pained, on learning from those who are native and to the manor born, and who ought to know all about it, that the battle wasn't fought on this hill at all, but was fought on an adjoining eminence, about a quarter of a mile distant. This piece of information speaks bad for the "Hub," for I have a distinct recollection that the histories and geographies which are used in Philadelphia public schools, and which emanated from New England sources, did tell us most clearly, when mentioning the monument, that the battle was fought on this ground. Of course those who visit the spot, and read the inscriptions on the monument, will learn that the shaft marks the spot where Warren fell, but that don't alter the case in the slightest, for every schoolboy believes, and would no doubt be willing to be qualified, that the monument marked the identical spot upon which our forefathers "fought" the great "fit" which culminated in the Declaration of Independence, and eventually made thee great American nation. In this connection it may not be improper for me to state that the monument, as well as the grounds upon which it stands, was originally the property of St. John's Lodge of Masons, of which lodge General Warren is said to have been Master at the time of his death. This lodge took the initiatory steps towards erecting the monument, but the great anti-Masonic movement, which agitated the country some thirty years ago, burned so furiously in this section of the country at the time, that the Masons gave up the project as a body, and succeeded in their most commendable determination by handing the whole affair into the hands of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, under whose superintency the shaft was reared. I mention this fact because it is not generally known, and make a correction in the histories and geographies aforesaid.

December, never a very busy month with the wholesale men, is said to have been duller than has been known for many years. New York howls over the "apathy," and Boston echoes it. "Everything is too fluctuating," says the jobber. "Freights are light and travellers few," says the railroad agent. "Business was never duller for the season,' says the retail man, and then all join in the common cry of "uncertainty!"

"We never expect to do much business during this month," quoth the importer, "but it is time we were receiving our spring goods. But the future is a blank, there is nothing but uncertainty in it. Our customers will not buy of us because they are looking for gold to decline still further. We cannot buy because we have no idea whether gold is going up or down. If we bought now and it went up, we should make oceans of money; if it went down, we should lose in the same proportion. And it is just as likely to go one way as the other, since we know nothing as to the future plans of Mr. Boutwell. He is master of the market, and can run it up or down at pleasure. He leaves us no chance to exercise our own judgment. He has refused 22 and may do it again, or he may throw a couple of millions upon the market and run it down to 10 or 15. Which he will do we know not, and hence we stand inactive and powerless. Give us a *certainty*, whether the higher or lower we care not, but give us a certainty, that we may pursue our business with some degree of confidence!" Such is the cry in Boston and New York. Mr. Boutwell was here in person day before yesterday, and gave us a lecture on things generally, but did not touch on finances. Boston had expected that gentleman to tell her people all about his financial plans, but since he didn't do it the "Hub" is correspondingly angry. Mr. Boutwell will no doubt be able to survive it.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·25	MOON SETS	8·44
SUN SETS	4·47	HIGH WATER	4·18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
GEORGE N. TATHAM,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 22
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 24
Silesia	Havre	New York	Dec. 25
Java	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 25
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 28
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 28
FOR EUROPE.			
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
America	New York	Bremen	Jan. 6
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 8
England	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Prussian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 8
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Jan. 11
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Main	New York	Bremen	Jan. 13
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 15
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 5
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Jan. 6
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Jan. 6
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 8
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 8
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 8
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

N. G. ship Ferdinand, Meyer, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, Rio Janeiro, Warren & Gregg.
Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, Trinidad, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Sarah C. Smith, Banks, Mobile, S. Lathbury & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co.

Norw. barque Hertha, Hansen, 47 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, from Ivigtut Oct. 13, via Halifax Dec. 24, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

Br. brig Planet, Arey, 30 days from Demarara, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Norwich, Ct.

Schr A. T. Cohn, Springer, from Georgetown, D. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 2d inst.

Steamship Jas. S Green, Pace, at Norfolk 1st inst. from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.

Barque Annie W. Weston, Dawes, hence 25th Oct., for Pichilingo, L. C., was spoken 26th Nov., lat. 21 N., long. 31 W.

Barque Lochee, Wade, hence for Dublin, put into Kingstown 19th ult. on account of bad weather.

Barque James Ives, Foster, hence, at Helvoet 19th ult.

Barque Robert Roak, Jolly, hence for Bremen, passed Deal 21st ult.

Brig Nuevitas, Trask, hence, at New York 3d inst.

Schr Mary E. Amsden, Lavender, hence via Barbados, was loading salt at Inagua 22d ult. for New York, to sail 23d.

Schr Wm. F. Borden, hence for Fall River, at New London 1st inst.

Schr Charlotte Fish, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 1st inst.

Schr Nellie Doe, Richardson, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 31st ult.

Schr Adelia, Foote, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. John, N. B., 1st inst.

Schrs Windward, Ellis; Melita, Wall; and Emma G., Webber, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.

Barges John Nesbit, McGree, and Edward C. Biddle, Seeline, hence, at Washington, D. C., 3d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Some dozen schooners, all Eastern vessels, were driven from their fastenings at Newport during the gale of the 3d inst., but none materially injured. The gale is said to have been almost equal to the fearful one last September.

A large steamer was reported on Monday evening ashore on Peck's Beach, N. J. Captains Townsend and Burns, of the Coast Wrecking Co., are at work upon her, and the steamer Relief, of the same company, with men and materials, has been sent to her assistance.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 5 3 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

FOR SALE.

F O R S A L E
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIX
TURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREE

Apply on the premises to
12 20 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKI

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WE Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roo well built, for owner's use.

This is just the kind of a residence many want, bei roomy and not extra large.

Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
12 11 SIXTH and MARKET.

TO RENT.

A LARGE STORE
ON CHESNUT STREET,
Above Seventh, South Side,
TO RENT.

Immediate possession if desired. Address
1 4 6t "F. B. K., Inquirer Office."

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY N 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hun dred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Bac buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Ad dress

THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LEASE—LARGE WAREHOUSE ON Junction Railroad, on SWANSON Street, suitable for PRODUCE or FORWARDING HOUSE.

1 3 2w] Apply No. 784 SWANSON Street

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an entire new stock of

Fall and Winter Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 28 w

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRES GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,
11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
MRS. S. A. BRANSON,
No. 140 South EIGHTH Street.
Wrappers made to order. 12 7 tuthslm

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL

Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

Two doors above his Old Stand.

CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics.
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

W. H. CARRYL & SONS,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
11 26 3l Two doors above our Old Stand

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

WILTBERGER'S
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Are warranted equal to any made.

VANILLA, ORANGE,
LEMON, CLOVES,
ROSE, NUTMEG,
PINEAPPLE, BITTER ALMONDS,
CINNAMON.

Prepared at
A. Wiltberger's Drug Store,
No. 233 North SECOND Street.

Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Blueing clothes. 11 8 mwf3mrp

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1869,
$23,788·12.	$360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
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INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18$

JAMES TRAQUAIR......PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS......SECRETARY

A S B U R Y
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL......$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

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Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply t

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16$

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
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Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27$

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets......$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
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WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23$

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
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Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30$

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
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M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital......$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.
$515,279·25.

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6$

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4$ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP
LINE FOR
NEW YORK.

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.

On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.

Advance charges cashed at office on pier.

Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. 2 28$

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, Saturday, January 8, 1870, 10 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
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City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
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Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
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To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Governor Geary is written in good style, and contains some excellent suggestions. It affords no display of profound thought, and makes few or no novel recommendations; but it abounds with evidences that his Excellency has not been an inattentive observer of the progress of events, and that he is willing to urge upon the attention of the Legislature such measures as have commanded general approval.

It appears by his statement of the public debt that a reduction of nearly five millions of dollars has been effected during his official term; but a total of nearly thirty-three millions of dollars still remains unpaid, against which, however, there is an offset of railroad bonds in the sinking fund amounting to six million three hundred thousand dollars. The outlines of the story of the State finances may be summed in the statement that a large debt was contracted for the construction of public works; that heavy taxes were levied through a series of years to pay the interest on the State loans and to meet other expenditures; and that the sale of these works has not yet led to a material reduction of the debt. This result is by no means creditable to the sagacity and integrity of former rulers whose management produced it; but Governor Geary is guiltless of all complicity in these blunders, and the people would be content with the present balance-sheet if they were satisfied that extravagance, folly, and dishonesty would be avoided in future. It has become the standard policy at Harrisburg to abnegate nearly every expensive duty assumed by other commonwealths, and for really beneficial and important purposes the State organization is as nearly useless as human ingenuity can make it. Nearly all the real burdens of local government, including the bulk of the cost of education, of the support of the poor, of the construction of roads, and the administration of justice, are defrayed by township, borough, county, and city taxes. This is one of the tricks of legislation by which opportunities for making boasts of a reduction of the State debt are obtained, even at times when the relation between the sources of State expenditures should ensure a much larger diminution than that which is actually made, and when considerable sums are squandered.

The Governor's bold and striking comments on the management of balances in the State Treasury show that he has no disposition to shirk his duty in relation to that subject, and his exposure throws upon the Legislature the sole responsibility of a continuance of the infamous system he has faithfully portrayed. It is time that the retention of large sums in the hands of the Treasurer at periods when State loans are maturing should cease. The Governor demonstrates that, by this policy, the Commonwealth annually loses a considerable sum, and he is not backward in intimating that this loss of the people becomes a source of unlawful gain to their officials. We heartily join in his appeal to the Legislature, without distinction of party, "to rise above the murkiness of the past to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and *purify the election of Treasurer* as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one *who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions.*" This is plain talk, but it is sadly needed in the atmosphere of Harrisburg, and it is to be hoped that it may evoke an answering echo in every legislative breast which is not thoroughly tainted with corruption.

The Governor strongly recommends the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers, and an insurance department, as well as a system of inspection of mining operations. His remarks on these topics deserve the careful attention of the Legislature, and should lead to prompt and appropriate action.

His appeal to the public to discourage applications for the pardon of criminals is also well-timed. His own record during the past year, as published, shows that he is now disposed to use great caution in the exercise of this important prerogative, and a diminution in the pressure made upon him may lead to a marked decrease in the number of cases of injurious obstructions to the due course of justice. The Governor should remember, however, that he will be judged, not really by the number of his pardons, but the grade and character of criminals in whose behalf he exercises Executive clemency; and we trust he will be especially careful to avoid pardoning dangerous "professionals" in future.

Following a custom which is often more honored in the breach than the observance, the message concludes with a review of national affairs. A bugle note is blown for Free Cuba, which, in view of recent intelligence, is out of time and tune; but the Governor's views on the tariff and the currency fairly reflect the average sentiment of the State.

THE SPANISH MUDDLE.

The Spanish race seems to have lost entirely the faculty of organizing and carrying on a stable government. Imperialism and republicanism have alike failed in Mexico and most of the South American States, and now it seems not improbable that the revolution in Spain, that promised so much when it successfully abolished the despotism of Isabella, will lead to nothing better than a chronic state of anarchy, or to a despotism more onerous than the one that was overthrown. It is certainly a remarkable fact that the Spanish nation, that once occupied the foremost position in Europe, and that still ought to be entitled to occupy a high rank, cannot find, among all the scions of royal houses who are usually lying in wait for vacant thrones, a single one who is willing to accept the sceptre once wielded by such sovereigns as Ferdinand and Isabella. For months the young Duke of Genoa has been pressed upon the public notice as the one available candidate that would reconcile all conflicting interests, and, by consenting to become King of Spain, establish a strong, stable, and liberal government. The ministry of which Prim was the leading spirit appear to have made the Duke's acceptance of the throne a final test of their own fitness to manage the affairs of state, and now that a final and positive answer has come from the King of Italy, declining, in behalf of his nephew, the proposed honor, the ministry have come to the conclusion that the best thing they can do is to resign. There is some mystery in all this that the public knows nothing about, and it is certainly remarkable that General Prim should give up the powerful position that he held unless he has some ulterior designs in view for his own advancement by other means than an open connection with the regency. If the history of the Government of Spain since the expulsion of Isabella should ever be written, it will probably astonish the world by the low, mean, and disgraceful spirit of intrigue that has governed the actions and policy of the men into whose hands was committed the management of affairs. It is not improbable that much of the difficulties Spain was laboring under were brought about by the influence of that arch-plotter Napoleon III, and it is more than likely that the refusal of the King of Italy to permit the Duke of Genoa to accept the throne of Spain was brought about by his influence. What the next move in Spain will be no one can tell, but at present she appears not unlikely to become another Mexico, in which case her European neighbors may have to step in and take possession for the sake of preserving order and protecting themselves.

STRONG POINTS BY STRANG.

Mr. Speaker Strang, in the neat little speech with which he signalized his induction into the position of presiding officer of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, yesterday, made some strong points which should not be overlooked. It is needless to say that Mr. Speaker Strang was highly sensible of the honor which had been thrust upon him. Whatever may be his weaknesses, ingratitude is not one of them. Appreciative of the honor as he is, he is almost equally impressed with the duties which this honor saddles upon him, and made some very happy remarks about the necessity of such a discharge of these duties as would give entire satisfaction to the members of the body over whose weighty deliberations he is henceforth to preside. Then, in extremely good taste, he ventured to call the attention of members to certain rules, the observance of which would tend to bring about "harmony" in their deliberations, and, as a direct resultant therefrom, a measure of "usefulness." Both harmony and usefulness are good things in their way, and Strang is to be congratulated upon the fact that he has a lively appreciation of them. An old saying has been perverted—and much improved by the perversion—so as to read that, when rogues fall out, honest men have an opportunity to do some stealing on their own account. To prevent honesty from thus falling into disrepute, it is therefore highly essential that harmony should prevail at Harrisburg, even if it be at the expense, as is suggested by Strang, of a tinge of "asperity" in legislative debates.

But immediately after this appeal for harmony, Strang made a confession, the reading of which caused us unaffected pain. It showed that, strong as is Strang in all the great essentials of statesmanship, he is a little weak in some of the details. He is, in short, "not aware what, if any, measures of great public importance, are to be considered by" the House. This is really too bad. That Strang should be "not aware" of certain and sundry "measures of great public importance" upon which we have commented somewhat at length recently, shows a degree of ignorance which is almost too excessive to be blissful. He made the matter worse rather than better by indulging in some fantastic speculations about what "measures of great public importance" might possibly come before the House. No one will find fault with Strang for presuming that "it can never happen otherwise than that the Legislature of a great State like ours should have important interests committed to its charge." But Strang showed a lamentable weakness in imagining for a moment that our "agricultural and mineral resources," "our internal improvements," and the exploded project for making "our noble Commonwealth the garden and the workshop of the country," and all that sort of thing, have any claims upon the attention of the body of one branch of which he is the ornamental figure-head.

From this display of momentary weakness, however, Mr. Speaker Strang rallied at once, and made a bold stroke upon the subject of "the most rigid economy consistent with the end to be attained." Strang is right. Members should practise economy of the most rigid sort. Nothing in the shape of a divvy should be allowed to run to waste. The sun shines just now, and the weather is just the thing for hay-making. Next October the political horizon may possibly be obscured by clouds of ill portent. This happy conception leads us naturally to the closing passages of Strang's inaugural, and brings in gracefully and appropriately his warning to the members upon the subject of the source of their present power. "We must not forget," says Strang, "that the people are our masters." Just so! The people are your masters; and the people expect every man to do his duty and make hay while the sun shines. That is the way not only to "meet the approval of good men everywhere," but, as Strang puts it, very strongly,

> "To extract the venom from the fangs of those who, seeking a notoriety which they can obtain in no other way, revel in indiscriminate attacks on the public men of the State, and connect themselves with the different political parties only to hawk at and tear them."

From all this, it will be seen that the selection of Strang to preside over the distribution of the divvies at Harrisburg is a singularly happy one. His high appreciation of personal honor, his deep sense of personal responsibility, his thorough subjection to rule, his pathetic appeal for harmony, his earnest advocacy of economy, his tender reference to the mastery of the people, his laudable desire to secure the approval of the good, and his very proper condemnation of those reprehensible persons whose low instincts prompt them to "hawk at and tear" the public men of the State; all these strong points in his inaugural address, detracted from only by the trifling weaknesses alluded to above, tend to render the selection of Strang as Speaker of the House a singularly happy one.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ WANAMAKER.

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The low price at which we have been selling for the last few weeks will still prevail until our Winter Stock is all cleared out and we are ready for our Spring Importations.

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☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend on their capital stock of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, clear of all tax.
WILLIAM B. HILL,
1 5 2t§ Actuary.

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☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons are cautioned against purchasing or transferring two Promissory Notes drawn by A. T. MARKLEY to his own order, and by him endorsed, dated respectively December 16 and 22, 1869, for $200 and $300 at two and three months, the same having been lost or stolen on January 1, 1870, and payment of which has been stopped. A reward will be paid for their return to N. F. CAMPION, No. 113 S. FOURTH Street.] 1 5 3t

☞ REV. JAMES NEILL WILL PREACH in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, This Evening, at 7½ o'clock, and Rev. JACOB TODD will preach on Friday Evening at the same hour and place. A cordial invitation extended to all.

☞ THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING Machine is a first-class Lock-Stitch Machine, designed for every description of family sewing; elegant in style and finish; perfectly simple in construction; makes perfect work on every description of material. Call and examine, or send for descriptive pamphlet. Agents wanted in every city and town. Office and Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

☞ IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.
CHARLES W. BROOKE, ESQ.,
Will Lecture on the above subject at
CONCERT HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, January 6, 1870.
To give proper expression to the melodies of the Irish Bards,
MADAME JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
has kindly consented to appear.
Cards of Admission, Fifty Cents.
Reserved Seats to be had at J. L. Carncross & Co.'s, No. 6 North Eighth street; W. H. P. Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel; C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; John R. Downing's Book Store, No. 139 S. Eighth street; and at John Trenwith's News Agency, No. 614 Chesnut street. 12 31 6t

☞ NOTICE.—CITY LOANS MATURING January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1870.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 3 3t City Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1870.
The semi-annual interest on City Loans due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after this date.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 3 3t City Treasurer.

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the last six months, free from United States and State tax, payable on and after the 5th instant.
1 4 6t JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1869.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 30 tot J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 13 mwil3t P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will take place.
J. MORRELL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. 12 22wfmtJ10

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Managers of the FOSTER HOME will be held on THURSDAY, January 6, at No. 1517 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with Board, may now be secured at No. 1323 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 2t

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the estate of MARY SIMMONS, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to
SAMUEL HOOD,
ROBT. H. McGRATH,
No. 247 S. SIXTH Street.
1 5w6t* Executors.

CLOTHING.

SAIL ON! SAIL ON!

The sale goes on!

THE PEOPLE ARE ASTONISHED AT OUR LOW PRICES.

THE EXCELLENCE OF OUR CLOTHES GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION.

THE BEAUTY OF OUR FITS PLEASES ALL THE WEARERS.

THE VARIETY OF OUR STYLES MEETS EVERYBODY'S APPROBATION.

The continual question is,

"How can Rockhill & Wilson
Sell their goods
At such low prices?"

AND THE SALE GOES ON,
AND IT WILL GO ON
TILL ALL THE CLOTHES
ARE GONE OFF!

Reduction!
Thirty Per Cent.
On all Clothes.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were $18
" " "	$16	" $20
" " "	$18	" $22
OVERCOATS	$12	" $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW PATES DE FOIE-GRAS.

Henry's New Pates de Foie Gras,
JUST RECEIVED.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
1 5 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

Spanish Queen Olives,
Of the Finest Quality,
FOR SALE BY THE GALLON AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS,
12 15 wfm10trp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY
REMOVED
FROM No. 910 ARCH STREET
TO
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
And have associated with us
ROBERT and ARTHUR STEWART,
Who will attend to the Manufacturing of
Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
The general nature of our business will be Manufacturing,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Carpetings,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, Etc.,
Under the style and firm-name of
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART.
1 4 tf LEEDOM & SHAW.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

TO THE LADIES.

PARTY DRESSES AND FANCY COSTUMES made to order at short notice, from any imported or domestic fashion plate. BRIDAL OUTFITS AND MOURNING ORDERS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY, and materials and Trimmings furnished at the lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed at

MAXWELL'S
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN, AND DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. COR. CHESNUT AND ELEVENTH,
1 1 swf3t PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINQUISHED the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT OUR IDEA
OF
CLOSING OUT
OUR
DRESS GOODS STOCK
BY THE
FIFTEENTH OF JANUARY,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
WE HAVE MADE LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE BALANCE OF THE GOODS.
Purchasers desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS
Are advised to examine the stock.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
1 5 3t PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Now on exhibition, the following notable Pictures:—

"A Glimpse of Yo-Semite Valley,"	T. Hill.
"Lobster Catching,"	De Haas
"The Land of Beulah,"	Samuel T. Gerry
"Coming Thro' the Woods,"	S. Anderson.
"The Anxious Mother,"	Carl Jutz.
"Mid-Ocean,"	W. T. Richards.
"The Toilet,"	Meyer von Bremen.

And others, the works of Hoguet, Von Schendel, De Jonghe, Carl Hubner, Casilear, Moran, Shattuck, Willcox, etc. etc. 1 5 wfm3t

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Looking Glasses.
A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.
Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED composing the firm of
DALLETT & SON,
Have this day established a house in New York city, under the title of
DALLET, SONS & CO.,
For the transaction of a Shipping and General Commission business.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1870.
H. C. DALLETT,
H. C. DALLETT, Jr.,
JAMES DALLETT,
(Late of Dallett & Sazerac, New York),
1 1 6t SIMON POEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by E. BRADFORD CLARKE, who will continue the business at the Old Stand, S. W. corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets.
SIMON COLTON,
E. BRADFORD CLARKE.

Thanking the public for their generous patronage in the past, I cheerfully ask a continuance of the same to my successor.
[1t] SIMON COLTON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Good words are worth much and cost little."—*Herbert.*

GOOD WORDS.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, AND TRAVEL.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
EDITED BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D.
NOW READY,
THE JANUARY PART,
COMMENCING THE NEW VOLUME,
With Twenty-seven Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

I. CARLINO. A New Story. By the author of "Doctor Antonio," "Lorenzo Benoni," etc. Chapters I, II. Three Illustrations.
II. THE AIR-MOTHERS. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley.
III. DAYS IN NORTH INDIA. By the Editor. I. Calcutta to Benares Six Illustrations.
IV. LADY NOEL BYRON. Written in 1852.
V. DOROTHY FOX. A New Story. By the author of "How it all Happened." Part I. Three Illustrations.
VI. TWO SONGS. By Jean Ingelow.
VII. A VISIT TO THE COUNTRY OF THE VAUDOIS. By Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help." I Three Illustrations.
VIII. THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE PRESENT AND OF THE FUTURE. By Henry Alford, D. D., Dean of Canterbury.
IX. OUR WORKING PEOPLE, AND HOW THEY LIVE. By "Good Words" Commissioner. I. The New Castle Collier. Eight Illustrations.
X. WORK. A Dramatic Sketch. By the author of "Lady Grace."
XI. MY TIMEPIECE. A Poem. By the Rev. Charles (Tennyson) Turner. Three Illustrations.
XII. THE FRENCH REFORMATORY OF ST. MICHEL. By F. M. F. Skene. Illustrated.
XIII. DEVOTED LIVES. By the Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, author of "Praying and Working." I. The Apostle of Greenland.

With the present number, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. commence the publication of this valuable monthly.

GOOD WORDS is in every respect a first-class monthly, its contributions being from the pens of the most able writers of England. It is now by far the most popular magazine issued in that country, and is already favorably known here. Liberal arrangements have been made for the forthcoming volume, as will be seen from the above contents. Articles by other authors whose contributions have raised GOOD WORDS to its high position, will also appear.

Each number is profusely illustrated.

TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, $2·75. Single number, 25 cents.

Club Rates.—Two Copies, $5; Five Copies, $11·25; Ten Copies, $20·50. Good Words, with Lippincott's Magazine, $5·75; with Sunday Magazine, $5·50; with Good Words for the Young, $4·50.

Specimen number, with *Premium List*, mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
1 5 ws 2t] Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street, Philada.

THE COMMERCIAL REGISTER
For 1870
HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED BY
JOHN McKILLOP & CO.,
From their New Office,
No. 16 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia,
Formerly occupied by Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers.
This is the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable work of the kind ever published in America.
Wholesale merchants, and all others interested, are invited to call and make a thorough and critical examination of its merits. Subscribers will be supplied with regularity and dispatch. 1 4 6tp

FINANCIAL.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 5§

PARDONS.

"The Quality of Mercy is not Strained."

Governor Geary's Annual Report—Whom He has Released from Durance Vile During the Year, and the Reasons Therefor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Accompanying the Governor's message to the Legislature, published elsewhere in to-day's issue, was the annual report of the action of the Executive during the year 1869, in the matter of pardons. Altogether sixty-two pardons were granted during the year. All those cases in Philadelphia are given below, together with the most important ones in the vicinity of the city:—

1. George Thomas. Philadelphia. Convicted of arson, January 19, 1867. Sentenced to Eastern Penitentiary for two years and six months. Pardoned January 1, 1869. Recommended by William McLaughlin, J. B. A. Allen, Jr., James W. Barrett, Joseph A. Brenner, Archibald Catanack, James Wolstencraft, John Boumlock, and Philip Wright jurors in the case; Thomas W. Martin, Richard Austin, James A. Otterson, James V. Stokes, William K. Coulston, William B. Jones, John Kilpatrick, Isaac M. Ashton, James McColly, Edward C. Mullin, George Wallace, Charles H. Butler, Joseph K. Williams, Henry G. Humphreys, and many other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—Thomas was a mere youth, and led into the commission of crime by bad companions, and the imprisonment already suffered was sufficient to meet the ends of justice. Six and a half months remitted.

3. Henry W. Bach. Bucks county, January 25, 1869. Assault and battery. Pardoned January 30. Recommended by Joseph Thomas, C. F. Meredith, Thomas Morris, W. H. Meredith, J. L. Heacock, E. F. Ochs, W. B. Fellman, J. R. Foulke, Samuel C. C. Bradshaw, A. W. Hibbard, Benjamin K. Edwards, Milton A. Higle, Frank M. Diehl, A. Goldsmith, Samuel J. Levicks, Jr., Milton Roberts, H. C. Johnson, William Snyder, C. N. Taylor, A. B. Schurz, B. F. Fisher, Moses A. Dropsie, H. G. Sickel, Robert L. Bodine, Manoah Geary, M. Yardley, and many other citizens of the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks. Reasons:—Bach was an enrolling officer in the United States Army, for Rockhill district, and was forcibly resisted in the pursuance of his duty as such by the prosecutor in the case, who sought every opportunity to insult and impose upon him; the defendant struck the prosecutor under the influence of gross insult and strong provocation, and he has always sustained a good character for uprightness and gentlemanly bearing in the community to which he belongs.

12. John Martern. Philadelphia, June 21, 1867. Assault and Battery. Four years in County Prison. Pardoned February 6. Recommended by W. Mullen, Prison Agent, and the Board of Prison Inspectors; Frederick Dittman, William J. Horstman, Alfred Husenberg, Jacob F. Armstrong, and other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—The prisoner is seventy-eight years old, feeble in body and mind, and evidently upon the verge of the grave; poor and friendless; and serious doubts have arisen in regard to his guilt. Two years and four and a half months remitted.

15. Andrew J. Finch. Philadelphia, July 17, 1867. Maintaining a nuisance. One thousand dollars fine and two years in county prison. Pardoned February 19. Recommended by Walter Clawson, W. B. Sellers, Jos. W. Lingg, J. S. Warner, Richard Schofield, H. A. Bartlett, George Glaysten, Aug. Mailey, Robert F. Corson, George W. Brown, John W. Charkson, jurors in the case; Thomas J. Worrall, John Goforth, W. B. Perkins, J. H. Seltzer, Thomas L. Worthington, B. Meyers, John T. Murray, J. R. Muffly, W. S. Tolland, C. D. Green, Martin Hammer, Charles J. Corson, George Allen, H. Crossman, Christian Harter, W. B. Mingle, E. A. Burke, Julius Brooks, Thomas Ashton, Henry L. Smith, J. A. Byrne, James Bruce, John McKinley, and other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—Finch had served in the Union army during the late war, and was an honorably discharged soldier; had maintained a good character previous to this charge; has a wife and four dependent children, and having served within a few months of his term of sentence, the law was fully vindicated. Five months remitted.

20. Joseph White. Philadelphia, October 17, 1866. Larceny. Two and a half years in County Prison. Pardoned February 23. Recommended by Joseph R. Chandler, in behalf of Board of Prison Inspectors; John Blackston, W. H. Boyd, and Thomas Cassidy, jurors; William B. Mann, District Attorney; J. H. Howell, W. H. Shearman, E. Mintzer, Francis Palmer, A. Barrows, James Y. Pomeroy, Edgar M. Chipman, and other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—Serious doubts were entertained of the guilt of White; the evidence did not justify the verdict; he had always sustained an excellent character; conducted himself as a law-abiding citizen; and the ends of justice demanded his release. Three months remitted.

28. Frank DeMoulin. Philadelphia, February 8, 1869. Assault and battery. Nine months in County Prison. Pardoned April 12. Recommended by John J. Rogers, David P. Jones, Michael Beard, Samuel Josephs, John McGinnis, H. M. Valette, J. S. McFadden, William Brotherhead, C. Ernest Kimmerly, Richard F. Brennan, W. W. McCandless, and other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—DeMoulin is but nineteen years old, and has always sustained a good character; he holds a medal for personal valor from the Secretary of the Navy, for saving the life of a man who fell overboard from the United States ship Sabine; and the ends of justice do not require his continued imprisonment. Seven months remitted.

32. John Fritzman. Philadelphia, July 29, 1868. Nuisance. Two years in County Jail. Pardoned May 6. Recommended by H. B. Rutherford, Joseph Bond, Joseph Nudd, S. A. McDougal, George W. Stull, Jr., Owen Prior, James B. Griffith, J. Erome, B. Leidy, Jacob Kiefer, John A. W. Mayweg, Jacob Antenrieth, George Britz, Thomas Leidy, Asher S. Leidy, Charles F. Barton, William Sergeant, Charles William Kiser, James F. Eldridge, Peter Keefer, H. Wisebach, Jacob Hackert, John Williams, Adolphus May, Jno. Rogers, Chas. W. Brown, Geo Woodhouse Fred. Breitlinger, Milton Sherman, James P. Dubois, H. E. Gentner, Robert Simpson, William S. Oliver, and a large number of other citizens. Reasons:—It appeared, after the trial, that one of the principal witnesses was bribed to swear against the accused, who is believed to be innocent of the crime alleged; was always known to be a good citizen; and has a wife and several children to support. One year and three months situated.

33. Hester Vaughan. Philadelphia, July 1, 1868. Infanticide. To be hanged. Pardoned May 8. Recommended by Charles Hewett, J. L. Moss, Jay Cooke, William G. Moorhead, McGregor J. Mitcheson, George Plitt, Joseph R. Chandler, D. P. Southworth, William D. Kelley, J. K. Howell, Josiah Bond, William Cornell Jewett, Jonathan Jones, Henry Catlin, Thomas Murray, Susan A. Smith, Adelaide M. Murdock, Madame C. S. Lozier, Mercy Clarkson, Anna E. M'Dowell, Mrs. E. B. Orne, Helen Huggins, Rebecca Bond, Harriet Hilliard, Leonora Bond, Mrs. J. M. Drill, Horace Greeley, John Hilyer, Charles Sawyer, Joseph Leonard, Dr. William C. Otterson, Jesse B. Jones, Charles W. Elliott, William H. Riley, Ingersoll Lockwood, J. Howard Smith, James Montieth, George A. Cushing, H. M. Williams, J. J. Stellings, R. C. Newton, Nelson Newton, E. R. Fay, George Cooper, A. Armstrong, J. D. Hunter, Aaron Adams, John A. Walton, William Fleming, James H. Nash, John R. Davis, J. Alex. Griffiths, John Tomlinson, M. H. Smith, Robert Finley, Louis Howell, Thomas Peters, Joseph Zimmerman, Robert Stewart, David R. Thomas, Jonah Williams, John Stewart, John Pritchard, S. C. Reinoehl, F. Huntzinger, Aaron Eckel, David J. Lewis, Robert Roth, George Boyer, C. L. Pinkerton, J. B. Zeibach, Daniel Hoffman, Richard Price, J. H. Jones, Watkin Lewis, John Cogle, James M'Carty, A. B. Evans, Charles Evans, George Kessler, and more than five thousand other respectable petitioners residing in this State. Reasons:—Hester Vaughan was a young English woman, entirely unprotected, and without a relative or friend in this country; previous to her conviction she had behaved herself generally in such a manner as to gain the good will of those who knew her; grave doubts were entertained as to her having committed the crime of which she was convicted; or, if she did commit it, it was under an unnatural excitement, if not entire aberration of mind; she was the victim of a seducer, and the child she is supposed to have destroyed was the product of his heartless villainy, rather than from any absolutely guilty purpose on her part; the circumstances attending the child's death furnish reasons to believe that it might have been occasioned without her knowledge by the peculiar condition of the mother; since her imprisonment her health had so rapidly failed that she could not long survive, and justice, mercy, and humanity all conspired to have her restored, at her own solicitation, to her family in England.

34. Nicholas Sands. Philadelphia, March 9, 1868. Receiving Stolen Goods. Three years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned May 8. Recommended by all the jurors; F. Beidleman and Ferdinand Schmidt, the prosecutors; John W. Barth, and other citizens. Reasons:—The worth of the goods said to be stolen did not amount to $20; the person who received the largest amount thereof escaped punishment; Sands was poor, and bought the goods, not knowing them to be stolen; he was temperate and industrious and always bore a good character; his wife is a cripple and unable to provide for herself and children; they were in great distress and depending upon charity for support; and the long imprisonment already endured was sufficient punishment. One year and ten months remitted.

35. Henry Clay. Philadelphia, January 29, 1868. Burglary. Two years and two months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned May 10. Recommended by Alexander J. Harper, John C. Martin, Joseph K. McCammon, J. F. Thomas, Samuel Bell, Isaac G. Colesbury, William Duffy, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Edward Span, John Nicholls, James W. Palmer, John Patterson, Richard Ricks, F. Schiedt, Robert Foster, E. K. Smith, William Sumisey, Peter B. Long, H. J. McIntyre, Charles A. Porter, E. F. Levan, J. B. Stoider, Eberhart Saverrick, Wm. McMichael, and many others. Reasons—Clay is young, and from his childhood has been feeble-minded and in the habit of wandering around the city, and sleeping wherever he could find a place; at the time of his arrest was found in an unfurnished house asleep, and about him the articles said to be stolen, valued at eight dollars; and his longer imprisonment would be cruelty. One year ten months and a half remitted.

38. John McDonnell. Philadelphia, March 17, 1869. Assault and Battery. Three months in county prison. Pardoned May 22. Recommended by G. W. Myers, John Cloud, Robert Hervey, James Holgate, Alexander C. Adaire, W. M. Bunn, James V. Stokes, M. C. Hong, David Foy, John McGinnis, Michael Mullin, Samuel Josephs, John J. Rogers, James Subers, members of the Legislature from Philadelphia. Reasons—The bill of indictment had been tampered with and altered, after leaving the grand jury, so as to preclude a proper defense; and there was after-discovered testimony, which, had it been produced on the trial, would have tended towards acquittal. Twenty-five days remitted.

39. William H. Fraley. Philadelphia, January 15, 1868. Larceny. Six months in Eastern Penitentiary, from termination of a former sentence. Pardoned June 2. Recommended by A. H. Shoemaker, William S. Toland, John O'Byrne, Christian Kneass, Amos Robbins, Godfrey Haber, Richard Peltz, G. S. Nichols, P. T. Ransford, James Freeborn, H. Beldeman, W. H. Evans, John Phillips, Isaac S. Cassier, M. C. Brady, James V. Stokes, William E. Leeds, Jacob E. Ridgway, Albert C. Roberts, A. Wilson Henszey, Frederick G. Wolbert, James Subers, R. M. Evans, Leonard Myers, H. W. Gray, and William J. Bolton. Reasons:—Fraley had served more than eighteen months on a former charge, and even if guilty, had been severely punished; he had served more than three years, faithfully, in the Union army; and had always borne a good character. Two months remitted.

44. Squire Bradley. Philadelphia, October 20, 1868. Receiving stolen goods. Eighteen months in County Prison. Pardoned July 9. Recommended by Dr. Wm. Townsend Carter, Dr. William J. Fleming, Dr. Wm. W. Bromell, Frederick Dittman, A. G. Feather, Thomas Wood, Frank S. Urie, Joseph Clough, Chas. A. Miller, R. M. Evans, Thomas Broodbent, and many other citizens. Reasons:—Bradley was a man of good character, laboring industriously to support a dependent family; the evidence against him was insufficient to establish his guilt; his health had suffered seriously from his confinement; and the ends of justice did not require its longer continuance. Nine and a half months remitted.

45. Jordan Cavana. Delaware, August, 1867. Assault and Battery. Three years in County Prison. Pardoned July 23. Recommended by the Board of Prison Inspectors, the keeper of the prison, William Butler, Dr. A. W. Matthews, and others. Reasons:—The prisoner was insane, and it was found necessary to remove him to a suitable institution to receive necessary treatment. One year remitted.

46 Ignatz Wisler. Philadelphia, May 28, 1869. Bigamy. Three months in County Prison. Pardoned July 23. Recommended by Charles F. Hendry, William F. Donaldson, Thomas W. Week, Calvin H. Test, W. R. Thomas, F. A. Bregg, Jr., Thomas Ashton, John R. Waterhouse, J. F. Hoppie, J. A. Bonham, Joseph Biarley, Jr., Frederick Euler, Andrew Zane, Jr., Christian Kneass, Richard B. Ott, John Sharp, Overton Howard, and many others. Reasons:—Wisler had always been known as an upright citizen; was never married to the woman claiming to be his first wife, and was not guilty of the offense of which he was convicted. One month remitted.

51. Young Parr. Philadelphia, April 7, 1869. Receiving stolen goods. Two years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned October 15. Recommended by Kate Selfridge, the prosecutor; the jurors in the case; Charles H. T. Collis, W. J. Pollock, W. W. Watt, James Givin, Gideon Clark, John A. Houseman, and many other citizens. Reasons:—Parr is a mere youth, and was never before charged with any criminal offense; his conviction was obtained by the testimony of a former convict; his sentence was severe, and the punishment already inflicted was considered sufficient. One year five and a half months remitted.

52. John Wells. Philadelphia, October 29, 1868. Burglary. Eighteen months in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned October 15. Recommended by Francis Gallen, George Schoneback, John Savory, John Brenner, De Witt Clinton Russell, Samuel Wilson, Joseph Ralston, Henry Myers, John McMakin, Lawrence Corn, Joseph Oldham, and Maurice M. Dickinson, the jurors in the case; Robert Gillespie, R. M. Evans, E. W. Davis, George Connell, D. A. Nagle, William B. Mann, Robert L. Bodino, and many other citizens. Reasons:—Wells is very young, and has always sustained a good character; the crime for which he was convicted was committed at the instigation of men of greater age and experience; and the punishment inflicted was sufficient to meet the ends of justice. Six months remitted.

54. William Welsh. Philadelphia, June 13, 1867. Assault and Battery. Four years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned October 23. Recommended by Albert Felaney, Thomas Garrigues, M. M'Donald, E. Greenhard, Edward Osborn, Edward Maxwell, and D. Jones, jurors in the case; William Frishmuth, Hugo Schaner, Thomas Bonner, Jonathan Geeseman, Thomas Leidy, Charles Herman, Charles Schweitzer, Thomas H. Addicks, William P. Pontzier, John Morehead, and about one hundred more citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons—Welsh had always borne a good character; has an aged mother dependent upon him for support; had suffered sufficient punishment, and was a proper subject for Executive clemency. One year and eight months remitted.

56. Charles Brown. Philadelphia, October 31, 1865. Assault and battery with intent to commit a rape. Five years in Eastern Penitentiary. Pardoned October 25. Recommended by John K. Murphy, James Givin, Joshua T. Owen, and other citizens of Philadelphia. Reasons:—Previous to his conviction Brown had sustained an unexceptionable character; he was not properly defended and represented at his trial; had served his country faithfully during the late war; was in failing health, and public justice had been satisfied by the four years' imprisonment already suffered. One year remitted.

61. Charles Brown and August Steele. Philadelphia, January, 1860. Robbery. Twelve years in County Prison. Pardoned December 2. Recommended by the Board of Prison Inspectors; Sarah C. Baldwin, widow of the prosecutor; Joseph R. Chandler, Thomas Latimer, Dr. H. Yale Smith, William B. Perkins, J. A. Childs; Revs. George Bringhurst, Washington B. Erben, R. Heber Newton, Jared Haines Peters, J. Wheaton Smith, Daniel March, and Albert Barnes; Jay Cooke, and many other respectable citizens. Reasons:—The prisoners have conducted themselves with marked propriety during an imprisonment of nine years; the sentence was unusually severe; one of them has become blind from the effect of long confinement and the health of the other is greatly impaired; and the ends of justice have been met by the punishment inflicted. Three years remitted.

Death Warrants.

1. Gerald Eaton. Sentenced January 16, 1869, in Philadelphia, for the murder of Timothy Heenan, on the night of the 12th, or the morning of the 13th of June, 1868. Warrant issued March 9, 1869. Executed at Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 8.

2. George S. Twitchell. Sentenced January 30, 1869, in Philadelphia, for the murder of Mary E. Hill, on the 22d of November, 1868. Warrant issued March 9, 1869. Execution fixed for Thursday, April 8. Committed suicide in prison, on the night of the 7th, or morning of April 8.

3. Louis Lane. Sentenced February 9, 1869, in Pittsburg, Allegheny county, for the murder of Henrietta Lane, on the 9th of May, 1868. Warrant issued March 26, 1869. Executed at Pittsburg, on Thursday, April 29.

4. Charles Orme. Sentenced January 2, 1869, in Monroe county, as one of the murderers of Theodore Broadhead, September 25, 1868. Warrant issued June 30, 1869. Executed at Stroudsburg on Wednesday, August 11.

5. John Fields. Sentenced September 4, 1869, in Lycoming county, for the murder of George Matthews, on May 18, 1869. Warrant issued November 6, 1869. Executed at Williamsport on Tuesday, December 7.

6. Zachary Taylor Hockenbury. Sentenced September 10, 1869, in Butler county, for the murder of Nancy Ann McCandless, on the 19th of October, 1868. Warrant issued November 6, 1869. Executed at Butler on Tuesday, December 7.

7. Adam Titus. Sentenced August 17, 1869, in Cumberland county, for the murder of Henry Stahm, on December 28, 1868. Warrant issued November 24, 1869. Executed at Carlisle on Wednesday, December 22.

A Tabular Statement.

Appended to the report is the following tabular statement of the number of pardons, remissions of fines, and forfeited recognizances (with the yearly average), restorations to citizenship and death warrants issued from the year 1791 to 1869 inclusive, together with the names of the Governors by whom they were issued:—

Years, inclusive.	No. of Years.	Pardons and Remissions.	Yearly average	Death Warrants	Restoration to Citizenship.	By whom Issued.
1791 to 1799..	9	1,188	132	10	..	Thomas Mifflin.
1800 to 1808..	9	1,909	212	10	..	Thomas McKean.
1809 to 1817..	9	1,555	172	6	..	Simon Snyder.
1818 to 1820..	3	1,304	434	6	..	William Findlay.
1821 to 1823..	3	787	262	4	..	Joseph Hiester.
1824 to 1829..	6	821	136	7	..	John A. Shultz.
1830 to 1835..	6	502	83	8	..	George Wolf.
1836 to 1838..	3	481	160	6	..	Joseph Ritner.
1839 to 1844..	6	725	120	14	87	David R. Porter.
1845 to 1848..	4	327	81	11	35	Francis R. Shunk.
1849 to 1851..	3	378	126	6	29	William F. Johnston.
1852 to 1854..	3	326	108	11	37	William Bigler.
1855 to 1857..	3	161	53	8	37	James Pollock.
1858 to 1860..	3	216	72	12	34	William F. Packer.
1861 to 1866..	6	763	127	18	1	Andrew G. Curtin.
1867 to 1869..	3	234	78	17	1	John W. Geary.
	79	11,677	148	154	231	

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
NO. 518 MARKET ST.,
LOWER THAN
OF
ANY ONE ELSE,
OR
THEY WILL REFUND
THE MONEY,
AND
TAKE BACK THE
GOODS
IF
DISSATISFIED.
CALL AND SEE BEFORE PURCHASING.

LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.—What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous-prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required? To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its *vigor must be recruited*. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing the obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action: not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this *way* that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated, and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative, and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

A STUBBORN COUGH that will not yield to ordinary remedies may be thoroughly cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a most effective medicine in all Bronchial and Pulmonary disorders. Sold everywhere.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS
Made to Order,
$12 and $14.

A similar reduction on all Measured and Ready-made Clothing at

CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under Continental Hotel.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

WE CALL the attention of buyers to the sale of Paintings to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, to-morrow and Friday evenings, to be sold without the least reserve. B. SCOTT, JR.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

MARRIED.

VEITCH—HAZARD.—At Germantown, December 30, 1869, by the Rev. J. H. Mason Knox, D. D., WILLIAM VEITCH to MARIA PERCY, daughter of Samuel Hazard, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DERR.—On the 3d of January, after a lingering illness, GEORGE L. DERR, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Monroe Lodge, No. 38, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 913 N. Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On the 2d instant, DAVID JOHNSON, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends, and Henessia Adelphon Lodge, No. 28, I. O. of O. F., and Mount Olive Encampment, No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1113 Marlborough street, below Girard avenue. Interment at Hanover Street Vault, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LIPPINCOTT.—On the morning of the 4th instant, ASA LIPPINCOTT, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting House, at Westfield, on Fifth-day afternoon, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will meet the 2 P. M. train from Walnut street at Riverton.

SAYBOLD.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM H. SAYBOLD, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 241 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

WALDEN.—On the evening of the 4th of January, FLORENCE ADELIA WALDEN, aged 13 years and 10 days.

The friends of the family and the members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2021 Shippen street, on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WIRTZ.—On the evening of January 1, 1870, Mrs. HANNAH P. WIRTZ, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, A. B. Zane, No. 1418 N. Sixth street, on Thursday morning next, January 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK MOHAIR TAMISE, OR FRENCH ALPACAS.—JUST RECEIVED, ONE CASE OF MOHAIR TAMISE, FROM 65c. TO $1·00 A YARD.
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
12 10 6tfp No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

JOUVIN & CO. BLACK KID GLOVES.—PRICES REDUCED!—LADIES' PLAIN BLACK, $1·75; EMBROIDERED, $1·85; PLAIN, TWO BUTTONS, $2·00. GENTLEMEN'S, $2·12.
BESSON & SON, MOURNING GOODS,
11 16 6tp No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

OUR SALES SINCE FIRST OF DECEMBER
AMOUNT TO $198,950·00,
AND

The sales books of our houses are open for the inspection of the curious; and, while we are gratified with the

Large Success of our Mammoth Sale, we still have, by actual count,

1018 MEAN'S OVERCOATS,
915 MEN'S CHESTERFIELDS,
1160 MEN'S SACKS,
2872 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS,
3216 MEN'S VESTS,
718 BOYS' OVERCOATS,
678 BOYS' JACKETS,
1481 PAIRS BOYS' PANTS.
394 BOYS' VESTS,
732 BOYS' UNDERCOATS.

THIS IS TOO MUCH TO KEEP,

And we will Sacrifice it to get Next Season's Stock Ready.

So, for the Next Two Weeks we will Accept Offers for Lots or Single Garments,

At Rates Lower than any one else will dare to sell at.

TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE

WANAMAKER & BROWN
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TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE
TWO WEEKS MORE

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

At $7·50	Cost Elsewhere	$10·00
At $10·00	Cost Elsewhere	15·00
At $12·50	Cost Elsewhere	18·00
At $15·00	Cost Elsewhere	22·00
At $20·00	Cost Elsewhere	30·00

MEN'S CHESTERFIELDS.

At $8·00	Cost Elsewhere	$11·00
At $10·00	Cost Elsewhere	14·00
At $12·50	Cost Elsewhere	17·00
At $15·00	Cost Elsewhere	20·00
At $18·00	Cost Elsewhere	25·00

MEN'S SACK COATS.

At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere	$9·00
At $8·00	Cost Elsewhere	12·00
At $10·00	Cost Elsewhere	14·00
At $13·00	Cost Elsewhere	17·00
At $16·00	Cost Elsewhere	22·00

MEN'S PANTS,

At $3·00, all wool,	Cost Elsewhere	$5·00
At $4·00	Cost Elsewhere	6·00
At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·00
At $6·50	Cost Elsewhere	9·00
At $7·50	Cost Elsewhere	10·00
At $8·50	Cost Elsewhere	12·00

MEN'S VESTS.

At $1·50, all wool,	Cost Elsewhere	$3·00
At $2·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·00
At $3·50	Cost Elsewhere	5·00
At $4·25	Cost Elsewhere	6·00
At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·50

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere	$8·00
At $6·00	Cost Elsewhere	10·00
At $7·50	Cost Elsewhere	11·00
At $10·00	Cost Elsewhere	15·00
At $13·50	Cost Elsewhere	20·00

BOYS' UNDERCOATS.

At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere	$8·00
At $6·00	Cost Elsewhere	9·00
At $8·00	Cost Elsewhere	11·00
At $10·00	Cost Elsewhere	13·00
At $11·50	Cost Elsewhere	15·00

BOYS' JACKETS.

At $2·50	Cost Elsewhere	$3·50
At $3·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·50
At $4·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·50
At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·00

BOYS' PANTS.

At $2·50	Cost Elsewhere	$3·50
At $3·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·50
At $4·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·50
At $5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·00

BOYS' VESTS.

At $1·25	Cost Elsewhere	$2·00
At $1·75	Cost Elsewhere	2·75
At $2·50	Cost Elsewhere	3·50

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AND CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS.
Now then, one visit will convince you of every fact stated above.

Many of the articles have been made up within the last ten days, and are purchased since the low rates of gold, and during the depressed state of the market.

For the accommodation of the public, we will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock, and Saturdays till 10 o'clock.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 6 21 mwf

1870. A HAPPY NEW YEAR. 1870.

COOPER & CONARD

Have some great bargains among the

WOOL POPLINS,
SILK POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS,
FINE PLAIDS,
RICH SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
SILK VELVETS,
CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
ROMAN SCARFS,
GLOVES, TIES,
Etc. Etc.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 §

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
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CHARLES McCAULLEY,
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,
No. 421 S. FIFTH Street
Brown Stout, Porter, Ale, and Cider.
Turkey Lunch daily. 1 t

SAFE DEPOSITE COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA
TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT
AND
INSURANCE COMPANY
Chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April, 1869.
Capital, - $500,000

Established for the Execution of Trusts, Executorships, Etc.: the Safe Keeping of Valuables, and the Renting Small Safes in its Burglar-Proof Vaults in the Granite Fire-Proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, Chesnut Street.

This Institution is now open for the transaction of business, and the Company is in readiness to receive SPECIAL DEPOSITS for the SAFE KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, SILVER and GOLD PLATE, JEWELRY, and other portable VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at rates similar to those charged by other SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES in the principal cities of the United States, and to RENT SMALL SAFES inside its BURGLAR-PROOF Vaults at rates varying from $15 to $75 per year, according to size and location. These Vaults are well lighted and ventilated, of enormous strength, and no effort or expense has been spared in their construction to render them ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF. Watchmen of undoubted character, vigilance, and *intelligence* will be on duty day and night (Sundays and holidays included) inside and outside the premises; and every conceivable precaution has been adopted in the internal arrangements to preclude the possibility of stealthy or sudden theft. Nothing has been omitted to provide for the convenience and most perfect attainable security of Depositors and Renters, and afford absolute SAFETY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT—the means for which, as adopted by the Company, are not, it is believed, excelled in the country.

All fiduciary obligations, such as Trusts, Guardianships, Executorships, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Coupons, Interest, and other Income will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner for a small commission.

Suitable accommodations are provided for the convenience of ladies.

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COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove	$7 per ton.
Large Nut	6 "
Eagle Vein Nut	6·50 "

Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 3m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.
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KEPNER & STREET,
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY
FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—

Splendid Stove	$7
Nut, per ton	$6

WILLIAM HENRY,
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SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES.
SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES IN USE.
Sold on easy monthly payments. Examine them at
No. 920 ARCH Street.
D. E. RICE,
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THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
(OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
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SABLE FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY

The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established 44 years ago.
10 8 (wbmrp) JAMES REISKY.

RODGERS AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3a

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SCIENCE IN 1869.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The year which has just ended will perhaps be remembered longest as that in which the first railroad was completed across this continent, and that in which the Suez Canal extended the Mediterranean Sea eastward to India; changes which, together with the new line of the Pacific Mail steamships from the Golden Gate to China, have practically shortened by one-half the average time required for a journey around the world. But there are other proofs of real progress in the world, which may one day be regarded as not inferior to these, although the noise they make at their coming is as nothing beside the acclamations with which Christendom has greeted the new pathways open to trade. These are found in the substantial additions which have been made to human knowledge in the domain of science; the advances by which the mind of man has pressed forward into what have always been unknown realms.

Chief among these are doubtless the achievements of the spectroscope, especially in the province of astronomical optics. It is but a few years since this instrument of research came into the hands of investigators; but it has already proved itself second in importance only to the telescope and the microscope, in extending our acquaintance with the laws of the universe. Indeed, we may say that any one of these three instruments alone, in the present state of science, would afford not a tithe of the resources which the combined battery of the three, assisting one another, places in the hands of aggressive intellects, laying siege to that "workshop of nature" which Goethe declared to "forever inaccessible."

There are some results of stereoscopic investigation, achieved during the last year, which pass beyond all the boldest anticipations even of its inventors. Perhaps the most brilliant of them is the method of determining the "proper motions" of the stars, even when they are in a right line to or from our sun. The spectrum formed by a prism, dispersing the rays of light, is the result of the law that these rays are refracted more or less, according to the length of the "waves" of which they consist. Now, if a star is moving away from us or towards us in space, a mathematician can calculate how much the waves of light are lengthened or shortened by a given rate of motion; and how much any given ray, located on the spectrum, for instance, by any of the dark lines of Fraunhofer, will be despatched thereby. It is found, in fact, that in a number of the fixed stars the dark lines which indicate the presence of the incandescent vapor of hydrogen or of iron are actually displaced, but always uniformly and in a degree which indicates by calculation the direction and rate of motion of the stars. To appreciate the importance of this discovery it must be remembered that, previously, it was supposed that no such motion could possibly be detected. unless by observations continued long enough to establish a progressive and regular gain or loss in brightness of each star observed; that is to say, continued for many thousands of years.

The very recent discovery also made by the spectroscope of the identity of the aurora borealis with the zodiacal light, and of both with the corona surrounding the sun when totally eclipsed, is one which as yet, indeed, is a stumbling block to astronomers, but which seems to lead them to the very verge of some wonderful revelation. For it is always the most mysterious facts, the most unaccountable observations, that prepare the way for the greatest advances in knowledge. An exception to any law already known is sure to prove only an instance of some greater law waiting to disclose itself.

Indeed, the activity with which new facts concerning the solar system have been collected during the last year is itself one of the wonders of science. It is but a short time since the astronomy of our own system was regarded as complete in outline, and only to be filled up by painful and abstract researches, perfecting our knowledge of the several bodies in detail, which could have no interest for the general reader. But now the whole intelligent world is filled with the renown of inquiries into the structure of the sun, the past history of its system, the storms in its atmosphere, the nature of its nebulous appendage, and even into the exact figures of its distance from the earth—a question, however, on which no important addition is expected to what is now known, until the next transit of Venus, December 8, 1874.

The other sciences have been no less active of late, although some of them have attained only results of less general interest. In chemistry there has been great progress made in improving the nomenclature, and in the methods of exact analysis. Many of its new practical applications, too, have been most promising; none more so than the improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel from the ore, and in obtaining illuminating gas. In zoology and palæontology there has been more zeal shown in Germany than here; and, although there have been no new works forming an era in these sciences, yet an era in the popular understanding and love of them has certainly been brought about in that country, where the people gather together by thousands whenever such a man as Virchow or Haeckel or Vogt promises a scientific lecture on questions which, but a few years ago, were regarded as the exclusive concern of a few specially learned men.

The close of the year has been marked by making public the results of an expedition, sent out by the British Government, to explore, by dredging, the depths of the sea. This attempt has been far more successful than its projectors dared to hope; and has resulted in proving the existence of life in a great variety of forms at depths which were supposed to be demonstrably an utter waste. Eight, at least, of the forms found in great depths are species which were known as tertiary fossils, but were supposed to have been extinct for thousands of ages. We have recently had occasion to comment on the crucial importance of these results, in their bearing upon many unsettled questions of geology and zoology; but they are too recent to allow any judgment to be formed, as yet, of the influence they will ultimately have in modifying the doctrines of "geological time," or those concerning the permanence of species.

One lesson will be learned from the triumphs of mind to which we have referred, as from others like them which have been achieved in the same time; that no problem which can be distinctly set before human science is to be despaired of. There is not within the reach of imagination an inquiry which concerns the laws of the visible world, that seems more hopeless to-day than some of those so recently and so satisfactorily solved; not though it ask the internal structure of our globe itself, or the laws of hereditary descent in animals, or even a decision of the vexed question whether organic life exists in other worlds than this.

MRS. STOWE'S BYRON BOOK.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The publishers of Mrs. Stowe's new book have acted prudently in stimulating public curiosity about it to the highest possible pitch before its appearance. Many thousands of persons will purchase copies of it simply to find out what there is in it, who, if they were fully acquainted with its contents beforehand, would not deign to give it a passing look. A more pitiful contrast between promise and fulfilment has rarely been seen in the history of literature.

For some months now Mrs. Stowe has been loudly proclaiming that the volume she had in preparation would be such a complete and triumphant proof of the truth of the charge she made against Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh, in her article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, that there could be no further dispute on the subject. Upon the testimony adduced in the *Atlantic* the almost unanimous verdict of the public was that the charge was not proven; but on Mrs. Stowe's assurance that she had further and more conclusive evidence in reserve, there has been a general willingness to suspend final judgment until that evidence could be weighed. Now that she publishes her book, whatever consideration may have been entertained for her will be swept away, and she herself be looked upon as a mere slanderer. * * * *

Condensed into a few words, all this amounts to the simple proposition that inasmuch as the charge against Lord Byron, published by Mrs. Stowe, was one of the thousand accusations in circulation against him during his lifetime, and was not positively disproved by him, though utterly discredited by his friends, *therefore* it must have been true! The reader may well ask in astonishment, as we did on getting to the end of the chapter, Is this all? Is there no direct testimony from any one acquainted with the facts; no positive proofs of the alleged criminal intimacy; no bringing home of the alleged offspring of the incestuous intrigue to Mrs. Leigh as its mother? Absolutely none whatever. From the beginning to the end of the volume, there is not a paragraph, not a line, not a word even, except Lady Byron's own statement, which presents any facts not perfectly well known to the public long before Mrs. Stowe meddled in the matter. The whole book is simply a mass of inferences, all more or less destitute of probability, and all entirely inconclusive.

For instance, Mrs. Stowe asserts that Lord Byron must have been guilty of some unusual immorality because he failed to demand a judicial investigation of the quarrel between himself and Lady Byron. But the same argument would prove Lady Byron also guilty, for she, too, failed to demand a similar investigation when all England was ringing, as Mrs. Stowe shows, with accusations against her of unwifely and cruel conduct. It is said, too, that Lord Byron's bitter remorse and hatred of his wife prove his guiltiness. Guiltiness of what? Surely, a libertine, such as he is said to have been, would not have felt any especial regret or fear for one intrigue more or less. The fact that Mrs. Leigh was his half-sister would not have troubled him, since it did not, according to Mrs. Stowe, prevent him from seducing her. As to what Shelley says, it proves the reverse of guilt. He calls the friendship openly displayed by Lady Byron for Mrs. Leigh "a decisive contradiction" of the calumny. Mrs. Stowe's effort to explain away this manifestation of friendship, like her attempt to break the force of Lady Byron's letters, published in the *Quarterly Review*, is utterly futile. Even if it were occasioned, as she says, solely by a desire on Lady Byron's part to screen Mrs. Leigh from public censure, why should she be believed in her subsequent attempt to undo the effect of the artifice? But the proof that there was any artifice in this apparent friendship depends entirely upon proving, in the first instance, that there was something to be concealed by it, the presumption being that there was nothing, so that Mrs. Stowe's ingenious argument on this point falls to the ground.

There is no necessity for analyzing the remainder of this weak and trashy production. It is called "Lady Byron Vindicated," but it should rather be called "A Failure to Vindicate Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe." Without reason or motive, she put in circulation the nastiest piece of scandal that has been heard for years, and now, when called upon to prove it, she falls back upon the original fabrication of Lady Byron's mind, weakened by age and distorted by brooding upon her wrongs, as if a repetition of this fabrication were triumphant testimony to its intrinsic truth. She has achieved notoriety, it is true, but it is a notoriety of which no respectable woman should be proud.

THE FRENCH CABLE MONOPOLY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The famous "cable" paragraph in President Grant's Message has at least found a responsive echo in the sympathies of our countrymen and countrywomen in Paris, however it may affect the Parisians in general, and outrage the sensibilities of the French authorities in particular.

It is clear that the illiberal policy of the French Government, so far as the Franco-American cable is concerned, is reacting not against the Government only, but against the company itself, whose stock is twenty-five per cent. below par, solely in consequence of trouble with the United States authorities, whereby its tenure upon American shores is made so uncertain. It is not impossible that this process of "bearing" is resorted to less in consequence of political vagaries in the brain of that "sound Confederate," Mr. Erlanger, than as a shrewd business device for getting hold of the stock at depressed rates, and before it shall bounce up again on the adjustment of difficulties by reasonable concessions. That these concessions must come, we hold to be beyond question. Our Government never will submit to the humiliation of seeing so unnatural and unjust a monopoly permanently established as the present arrangements confer, especially while it is publicly believed and claimed that Erlanger and Reuter, as our Paris correspondent says, "agreed, when the difficulty arose about landing the cable on our shores, to obtain from the French Government the annulment of the twenty years' exclusive privilege granted to that company." But how, on the contrary, are these accredited agents of the company, and how are the company themselves, going on? Our correspondent tells us that the French stockholders are arranging either for a fusion with the English Cable Company, or the maintenance of the present rate of messages. He tells us that on its thirteenth week of operation, the French cable yielded over eleven thousand dollars in gold, which, if the published expenses be correct, would make about eleven per cent. even then, on the actual first cost. He tells us, finally, that at the late meeting of the stockholders, the President declared that France would stand by its grant of twenty years' monopoly, and that Erlanger verified the assertion.

Now, as it is alleged that the company claims that it can lobby through Congress itself a confirmation of this monopoly, it is well for our people to keep a sharp look-out on the proceedings of this body. Everybody will remember how public indignation was stirred when, just before the new wire touched the sand at Duxbury, it was made known that the permission applied for by certain of our citizens to land an American cable on the French shore had been peremptorily refused. The prospect of a new submarine cable was grateful; the thought of connecting the Old World with the New by a wire, one of whose ends should touch our own soil, was a welcome thought, and stirred an emotion which even the Valentia and Heart's Content cable did not excite. But all this pleasure was instantly turned to indignation, and the outcry of the people was unanimous, when the nature of the French concession was thus practically and pungently made known.

We repeat that it only remains for the French *concessionnaires* to disarm the storm in season, and for the French Government to repair its errors. The arrangement effected hitherto for non-reciprocity in privilege is opposed to the spirit of modern commerce by barring out competition. There was not for it even the excuse of a new experiment, deserving patent or exclusive rights, since the cable from Ireland to Newfoundland had already been successfully laid, and thereafter success for similar enterprises was assured. Until this proper modification is made, new enterprises like the Belgo-American cable will start with the popular sentiment in their favor, and the fate of the French cable will remain uncertain.

THE DRUNKARDS' CARNIVAL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is the general testimony of our city press that the Christmas holidays were this year distinguished by extraordinary and excessive drinking. "New York was drunk yesterday" is the rather strong expression of one of them with reference to New Year's; but that the drinking of that day was general and immoderate, even for New York, is the concurrent assertion.

Drinking was once all but universal; now it is not. There is a very considerable minority, even in this metropolis of sensuality, who systematically and on principle reject every intoxicating beverage. These are a hundred times more numerous than they were fifty years ago. But, apart from the rigidly abstinent, it is our conviction that there was more drinking and deeper drinking here in the year 1869 than in any of the 260 preceding years since Hendrick Hudson discovered this island.

The fearful consequences can here only be glanced at. Destitution, squalor, vice, profligacy, robbery, murder—these are more prevalent in New York to-day than at any former period. Beggary and harlotry, crime and infamy, crowd our streets; finding in the grog-shop their source and their inspiration. Very rarely is a novice drawn into a gaming-house or a den of debauchery except when under the influence of liquor. It is our firm conviction that, if alcoholic beverages could be wholly and permanently banished from our city, and all our police and machinery of criminal justice went with them, there would thenceforth be less crime and far less misery in our city than there is.

There is a very considerable body of respectable citizens who cannot shut their eyes to these horrors, yet who are not converts to total abstinence. They drink rarely and cautiously—at least, they think so—are in no danger of falling into drunkenness, and do not feel constrained to give up what they deem an innocent and pleasurable exhilaration because others abuse liquor to their own hurt and that of their families. They are not convinced that *our* way of fighting what they admit to be a great evil is the right way. We do not propose at this time to discuss our more palpable difference, but to ask them whether they ought not to resist intemperance in *some* way. Grant that our way is wrong, how does that excuse your seeming apathy, your practical indifference? Here are tens of thousands annually swept on to ruin by the use of strong drink: how does our error, if it be an error, excuse your heedlessness? Admit that, with your convictions, you cannot act with us who stand for total abstinence, does that excuse you from acting at all.

In Massachusetts and other States where prohibition has been strongly advocated, these moderates profess to favor a stringent Excise law, which they say would do more for temperance than prohibition can, because it can be enforced, while prohibition cannot be. Yet in this State, where no serious effort for prohibition has been put forth for years, the moderates raise no voice in favor of our mild and liberal Excise law, but generally help elect legislators pledged to abolish all excise laws or render them inoperative. The *Sunday Mercury* demands, as one result of our late Democratic triumph, that the sale of liquor shall be made as free here as that of sugar, beside having Sunday given over to it, as it is not to the sale of sugar; and this seems to be in accord with the spirit now dominant, and certainly to prevail in fact if not in law.

Men of convictions and of moral principles, who are not total abstainers! what is *your* way of repressing excess in drinking? Let your acts answer!

THE BOSTON BLUE-STOCKINGS.

From the N. Y. World.

The literate ladies of Boston have a club. They assemble therein and read each other their respective poems. Sometimes Emerson comes and lectures to them. Once a month they venture upon the extravagance of a tea-party, to which unanointed outsiders are sometimes invited. On these occasions Pallas lays aside her helm and Minerva her scroll, and for the hour they become bewildering and enchanting mortals, with a correct taste in souchong and a lively sense of a joke. It is a Boston patent of nobility to be summoned to one of these suppers of the goddesses, and if the club chose to confer decorations they would be as ambitiously sought for as are the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle or the Golden Fleece. Supper at the Hotel de Rambouillet was something to remember; but the finical and shallow fops and fribbles of that famous resort were no more like the stately and august assemblage of tall, wise women and "men with learning pale" who assembled in the little dingy house in Tremont place than a cluster of tiger moths are like a bevy of birds of paradise. A journalistic enthusiast has been admitted to this sacred and secluded arcanum, and he tells the world some of its secrets. Mrs. Howe radiates *bon mots*; Emerson jokes; Sewall bubbles; the conversation, when not humorous, is "soulful." The by-laws do not prohibit knitting, and an occasional Penelope briskly plies her needles; at intervals the ladies take refuge from philosophy in charades; nor do they disdain tableaux. Unlike the members of the Sorosis, they seem to care little about eating and drinking or the splendor of their environments. They doubtless think that the *mens divinior* is one thing and the *otium cum dignitate* another. If they can approve their claim to the first, it is likely that they will surrender the latter to their New York sisters without a pang. And they will presently have an opportunity of vindicating the said claims, for they are going to publish a newspaper. It will probably be less screaming and vehement in tone than the *Revolution*, but it is safe to predict that its literary character will be as high as the common law of Massachusetts will permit. Mrs. Howe will supply its intellectual radiance and its bland atmosphere of scholarship; Garrison will darken and agitate the same with casual thunderbolts of gratuitous fanaticism; Higginson will reason from the wrong premise to the wrong conclusion, and with much copiousness confuse the counsels of the wise; and Miss Lucy Eton, of whom we have not hitherto been aware, but who is of the editorial quartette, will do something or another, and upon this simple testimony of her name—musical as the murmur of hautboys or the rustle of leaves—we venture to assume that she will do it with grace and grammar, and that neither her argumentation nor her rhetorical usages shall bring tears to the eyelashes of the elect. The *Revolution* will have to burnish its armor anew if it wishes to keep its place in the reformatory field. The panoply of its competitor is far more shining and its weapons keener than the rather rusty ones so savagely wielded by the pioneer paper. We await the issue of the *Woman's Journal* with interest, and, if it has anything new or clever to say, we shall give it candid attention and, perhaps, occasionally communicate it to the universe—unless, indeed, its publications are meant to be confidential, which point the editorial salutatory will probably clear up for us.

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POETS AND CRITICS.

In the current number of the *Academy*, Mr. Iatthew Arnold has stated his views upon a ubject of considerable literary interest. 'Excellent work," he says, "in a lower kind ounts in the long run above work which is hort of excellence in a higher; first-rate riticism has a permanent value greater than hat of any but first-rate works of poetry and rt." On a question like this, says a writer n the *Daily News*, few men are better able o speak or are more entitled to be heard han Mr. Arnold, who has achieved distinuished success both as a poet and a critic. Ie knows, if any one knows, the worth and vorthlessness of criticism, and the author of 'The Forsaken Merman" and "The Scholar ipsy," whose best poems, according to Mr. winburne, cannot but live as long as any f their time, is not likely to depreciate the lorious art in which he has proved himself master. It is therefore with some diffidence hat we venture to differ from a writer so areful and judicious; but we think the falcy of the argument might be proved, to go o further, from Mr. Matthew Arnold's own ritings. In criticism his work will be alwed, even by those who differ from him, o be "first-rate," and it is probable that in ome respects he has no rival in this department of literature; as a poet, on the other and, it would be absurd to place him in the ighest rank by the side of Shakespeare and Iilton, or even of Wordsworth and Keats. et it needs no spirit of prophecy to declare hat a few of Mr. Arnold's poems, half a zen perhaps, two or three assuredly, will a permanent place in English literature. as much be said for Mr. Arnold's critin? We greatly doubt it, and for this rea, that criticism, however fine it may be, es but a temporary purpose, and innces comparatively few minds, while try lays hold of the human heart with a which time cannot relax, since it aps to universal feelings, which are unafted by change.

he art of criticism has been frequently ociated with the art of poetry. Dryden was of the earliest and ablest of English ics, and what he has written about poetry poets has still its interest for students; it is scarcely too much to say that the e of "glorious John" has become obsolete, le his verse lives and will live. It may be ected that Dryden ranks with the poets , in Mr. Arnold's estimation, are first. We do not think this would be Mr. old's judgment; but let us take a less btful case. Dr. Johnson was accounted a at critic in his own day, and despite much matism and prejudice has not wholly lost reputation. He is often in error, he often ws an incapacity for appreciating the highorder of poetry, but he is always vigorous l clear-headed, and his discernment is netimes admirable. On the other hand, nson was a small poet, and would perhaps ver have written in rhyme if it had not n the fashion of the age; yet one or two of s pieces, especially the lines on Levet, sure in the memory of all lovers of poetry. gain, Addison's criticism, considering the e at which it was written, may assuredly e styled first-rate, while his poetry is for the st part very poor stuff indeed. But who ds Addison's criticism now-a-days? Who s not read, perhaps learned, one or more of e sacred poems written by the famous essay, and preserved in most collections of Engb poetry?

The present age has produced some great glish critics and poets; indeed, almost all e poets who flourished at the beginning of e century. Coleridge, Shelley, Wordsworth, tt, and Southey, for example, distinshed themselves in criticism as well as in try. Take the last of these names as an stration of our subject. Robert Southey's ief in his greatness as a poet has not been red by his contemporaries. His epics have proved a fortune to his family, neither e they placed his name, as he fondly anpated, by the side of Milton's. Southey's k in poetry must, we fear, be pronounced ond-rate; his work as a prose writer and tic is, some of it, of the highest order; yet, Southey's name holds its place in literature, we believe it will, it will be due probably a few beautiful occasional verses rather an to the worth, high though it be, of his most inimitable prose. Sure we are that, eat as Coleridge proved himself in the alms of criticism, all he ever wrote about etry is as nothing when compared with that ost exquisite of all love poems, "Genevieve," th the "Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni," with the 'Ancient Mariner." On the ole, it may be said that poetry which cant justly be pronounced the best—that is to , which must not be ranked with that of nte and Shakespeare, of Milton and Moliere has sometimes, nevertheless, a permanent lue, which is not reached even by first-rate ticism.

CHURCH'S "DAMASCUS."

Mr. Church's new picture of Damascus has st been placed on exhibition in New York, d is thus noticed by the *Tribune*:—

Mr. Church's latest—and, in the opinion of s admirers, greatest—work is on exhibition r a short time at Knoedler's gallery. It is e first fruit of the artist's Eastern travel. o understand the merits of the painting, it ust be borne in mind that the city of amascus stands in an almost circular plain out thirty miles in diameter. To the east, e bare horizon stretches far away. To the est lies the great mountain chain of Antibanus, piles of sterile limestone rock. The vorite and usual approach to the city is om this quarter. The traveller passes over e mountains, crosses the watershed, folwing the course of a small stream that flows rough a rich valley. At length a cleft opens the rocky hills, between two precipitous iffs; up the side of one of these cliffs winds e road; at the summit stands a ruined apel. From that chapel, on the very ge of the mountain range, the aveller gazes on the plain of amascus, spreading out green and vast some ousands of feet below. The view is one of e most enchanting in the world. You stand heights consecrated of old by saintliness d prayer. You look down on the famous t of a civilization that has passed away, d on an expanse of natural beauty whose ory will never pass away. The little river at had been pouring along between its nks, marking the landscape with a deep e of verdure, rushes furiously through the ine, and, suddenly breaking forth "like bursting of a shell, like the eruption of a lcano," scatters in every direction its lifeving waters and flashes all over the imnse valley the intensity of green that herto had clung lovingly to its channel. low are the groves and gardens, floating, as were, like islands on the bosom of a fruitl sea—the walnut and the olive trees, the megranate, the fig, the citron, the apricot, e apple, and far in the distance

"The city sparkles like a grain of salt."

This is the view the artist saw spread out neath him, and tried to transfer to his perishable canvas. To depict objects in detail was, of course, impossible. In the deeps below the special groups of foliage disappear, blending in a rich but indistinct mass of verdure. In the remoteness of the plain the city becomes a white gleam; and the river, the ancient Abana, probably, sends up fitful flashes of light from the dark bosom of the forest. The hour chosen for the scene is the closing of the day. The westering sun sinks behind the mountain chain, leaving its eastern declivity in shadow; which explains the apparent want of texture and even of form in the rocks, making them look soft like wool as they flow down into the plain. The craggy points alone are defined by the sunbeams that gild them, as they pour through the gorge and throw a trail of splendor across the verdant sea. This trail of light is the picture. The huge shadow of the mountain darkens the left side of the valley, extinguishing all but the faint glimmerings of the irrepressible river, so that the broad band of glory, making a clear course, strikes full upon the white domes and minarets of the city. No person who has not gazed on such a scene can judge well of the artist's fidelity in describing it. No eye but that of an artist can take in the striking features of its beauty. Mr. Church has fine powers of observation, a remarkable faculty of retaining impressions made on the retina, and a singular skill in the use ot his pencil. All his pictures are studies of light; no one has been so successful as he in catching the effects of light in the rainbow, on the waterfall, on the near foliage or the distant mountain peak. But Mr. Church has forfeited our confidence by his ambitious efforts to produce startling effects. Year by year he seems to us to have been departing from the sober truth of art and courting the illusions of artifice. His purpose has been to surprise and startle rather than to teach, and in pursuing this purpose he has resorted to means not always noble or legitimate. We think he has done so in this instance. As we remarked before, he has escaped the necessity of drawing his rocks, delineating his buildings, or indicating his masses of trees. The license of generalization has been freely resorted to in order that attention might not be diverted from the one grand feature, the track of the sunbeam. But is the sunbeam successfully painted? Are its effects ably developed? Does the picture convey to the visitor the scene above sketched? We doubt if a single person standing before it would imagine himself looking down from an immense height upon a level plain thirty miles in diameter, and upon a city enbosomed in gardens. Not only is the sense of elevation and of distance feebly conveyed, the plain does not seem to be a plain, but a violently broken surface. The portion covered by the mountain shadow appears to be a lake or inland sea; the portion traversed by the sunbeam has the aspect of a high ridge, cutting the valley in twain; the city has the appearance of being built on a broad plateau which slopes suddenly to the lake shore; and the river, instead of dashing from the craggy fortress, and reaching out a hundred shining arms towards Damascus, looks as if it was flowing in an opposite direction, from the city to the mountains, and was trickling down the declivity into the lake, as it wound its way along. So clear is this impression that all former impressions of the scene acquired by reading are overlaid and obliterated by it. It is permanent; continued observation fails to remove it; different minds take it, at different hours of the day, and bring it away with them. Now, the impression made by a stream of light so wide and brilliant may be precisely what is here given; if it is, the effect is of an exceptional character and fails to tell us the ordinary truth about Damascus, which must be far more bewitching than this singular eccentricity of description. And if, as we are wickedly tempted to suspect, the impression is not true, the artist has not succeeded in what he undertook, and his latest work is not his greatest work.

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RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n...10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
1 11 President and General Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 13th of January, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following TIMBER, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it is to be delivered within thirty days after acceptance of bid, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given.

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10 pieces Yellow Pine, 36 to 48 feet long, 16½ inches square—mast.

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1 piece Yellow Pine, 38 feet long, 15 inches square—topmast.

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3 pieces Yellow Pine, 60 feet long, 22 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 12 inches.

6 pieces Yellow Pine, 45 to 48 feet long, 17 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 9 inches.

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The eleven pieces for yards, tapering, to have the heart in the centre at ends.

To be of the best quality, fine-grained Southern Yellow Pine, which has not been tapped.

No more sapwood than one-eighth of the face will be received on each corner. Deductions will be made in the measurement for all sapwood, axe marks, and improper squaring.

To be free from cross-grains, shakes, large knots, or other defects. The butts and tops to be cut off to sound wood.

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RAILROAD LINES.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·25 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8, P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 5 22

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CABINET ORGAN, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, Etc. Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

Jan. 6, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising—Walnut parlor suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; fine French plate mirrors; three superior rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, made by John Kuck, S. Drucker & Co., New York, and R. Hesford & Co., New York; cabinet organ, made by S. D. & H. W. Smith; walnut secretaries and bookcases; walnut wardrobes, sideboards, extension and centre tables, lounges, arm chairs, hat stands, etageres, superior office furniture; fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china, glass and plated ware; fine engravings, two superior fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson and Farrel & Herring; large iron safe, made by Evans & Watson; gas-consuming and cooking stoves; cabinet-maker's bench, platform scales, chandeliers, sewing machines, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, 7 rolls felting. 1 4 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Mantel, Pier, and Chamber Glasses; Parlor Organs, Rosewood and Mahogany Case Piano-fortes; Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding; Fine Silver Plated Ware and Ivory Handle Cutlery; decorated China Toilet Sets, Oil Paintings, Cromos, Engravings; Clothes Hampers, Office Desks and Tables; Cooking and Parlor Stoves; China, Glassware, Etc. Etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold by catalogue, about 800 lots of New and Second-hand Household Furniture, comprising—Parlor suits in brocatelle, plush, reps, and hair cloth; walnut centre and bouquet tables, with brocadilla, Lisbon and Tennessee marbles; about 25 suits of chamber furniture, walnut finished in oil and varnish, with wardrobes to match; about 50 carpets of different kinds, library suits, with tables to match; oak and walnut dining-room furniture, secretaries and bookcases; Spanish, library, reading and rocking chairs; rosewood and mahogany case piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, paintings, China toilet sets, glassware, stoves, etc.

BARBERS' CHAIRS AND LARGE COUNTER.—Also, at about 10 o'clock, will be sold, 3 barbers' chairs and large counter.

WALL PAPER.—Also, about 15,000 pieces of wall paper in lots to suit purchasers. 1 5 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Administrator's Sale No. 837 S. Second street.

VALUABLE LEASE OF HOTEL, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

10th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 837 S. Second street, the valuable lease for three years of an old-established hotel, rent $800 per annum; 12 bedsteads, mattresses, blankets, bedding, dining-room furniture, carpets and oil cloths, fine double-barrel gun, gold ring, etc. 1 4 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24§
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
SPECIAL SALE OF 450 FURS, ROBES, ETC., BY CATALOGUE,
On Thursday Morning,

January 6, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a fine assortment of ladies' and children's furs; also, robes, afghans, etc. 1 4 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE
OF
FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, PIANOS, BARDIGLIO VASES, CARD RECEIVERS, AMARMO VASES, ETC., ETC.
On Thursday, January 6, at 10½ A. M.,
AT THE SALESROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT ST.
(The Concert Hall Auction Rooms).

The catalogue is a choice one and contains an unequalled assortment of fine parlor suits covered with plush, reps, hair cloth, terry, etc. Chamber suits of walnut wood, finished in oil and varnish, and of the latest design.

Elegant wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards, marble-top tables, etageres, office and library tables, hanging hat-racks and umbrella stands, easy, wall, reception, and Spanish chairs, commodes, office tables, dining-tables, and chairs, etc., etc.; husk, hair, straw mattresses.

Also, two first-class pianos.

Also, two large amarmo vases on pedestals, bardiglio vases, card-receivers, etc., etc. It

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION Commission Sales Rooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.

Particular attention paid to out-door sales at moderate rates. [12 29

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

6th and 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, will be sold, without the least reserve, a collection of American and Foreign Paintings. Included in the sale will be specimens by Ream, Litschauer, Winner, Groase, Weismann, J. W Searbey, J. F. Marntin, E. W. Davis, Nortrim, Ray, Henry Wilson, and others.

Now open for examination, with catalogues. 1 5 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 220 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wtu6

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 10 15 6w

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—Last evening a very fair house witnessed, at the Academy of Music, a performance of the droll lyric comedy, *Crispino e la Comare*, by the Brothers Ricci. Signor Ronconi appeared in his inimitable *role* of "The Cobbler," and acted with his accustomed vivacity. In the part of "Annetta," a face new to Philadelphia was presented. Mad'lle. Catarina Lami, who essayed it, is an attractive young lady of slender proportions, and with a voice to match. It has considerable compass, however, and is disagreeable only in the upper register, where her notes incline to harshness. The greater part of her score she executed with much cleverness and finish, and by her sprightly acting and perfect freedom achieved altogether a creditable success. Signor Barili had his customary *role* of "Mirabolano," and Signor Reyna that of "Fabrizio," in which he appeared to much better advantage than as the "Count di Luna" on the previous evening. Throughout the opera was sung and acted in an entirely satisfactory manner, and the performance was a thoroughly enjoyable one. This evening Rossini's opera of *William Tell* will be presented, with Signor Lefranc as "Arnoldo." It is promised that this opera shall be brought out with increased orchestra and chorus, and with a grand ballet.

AT THE CHESNUT the new play of *Champagne; or, Step by Step*, will be repeated.

AT THE WALNUT the romantic military drama of *Not Guilty* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH the last representation of *Little Dorrit* is announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining performances will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute some of their most remarkable feats of magic at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening. The performance this evening will be for the benefit of the Second Universalist Sunday School.

IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.—To-morrow evening Charles W. Brooke, Esq., will lecture on this attractive subject at Concert Hall. Mr. Brooke is an ardent admirer of the Irish bards and ballads, and with his fine powers as an orator, a more than usually interesting lecture may be expected. During the evening Madame Josephine Schimpf will sing several Irish airs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRISONERS AND LODGERS IN THE STATION HOUSES.—The following shows the number of prisoners and lodgers in the various station houses in the city for the year 1869:—

	Prisoners.	Lodgers.
White males	30,706	53,089
White females	5,136	17,903
Colored males	2,288	4,553
Colored females	619	903
Total	38,749	76,457

Their nativities were:—

United States	19,271	26,295
Ireland	15,091	38,075
Germany	2,374	7,705
England	1,534	4,037
France	55	207
Scotland	57	178
Spain	6	3
Sweden	9	..
Norway	1	3
Italy	10	--
Switzerland	3	..
Canada	4	9
West Indies	2	1
Malta	1	..
Prussia	1	2
Mexico	1	..
Wales	4	30
Portugal	1	--
Poland	1	--
Holland	1	..
Cuba	1	--
Unknown	819	..

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS ON A STRIKE.—The operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city have struck in support of their brethren in San Francisco. Their hearts beat in unison with their fellows of the Pacific slope, and they argue that a blow inflicted on one is inflicted on all.

At a meeting held last evening, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to issue an address to our brother operators, stating the object of our action, and asking their support in not accepting positions thus vacated by us.

Resolved, That we, the Western Union operators, will not resume work until all operators engaged in this strike are fully reinstated.

Despatches were received at the meeting from Albany, Erie, Cleveland, New York, Boston, Poughkeepsie, Louisville, Baltimore, and Washington, saying that the operators there had struck (at 4 P. M.) almost to a man.

It was then resolved to present for publication to the operators in and around the vicinity of Philadelphia the following address:—

To all Telegraph Operators:—We, the Western Union operators of Philadelphia, have resolved to sustain our brother craftsmen in the West and elsewhere who have unanimously resolved to resist the unjust attempt of the Western Union Company to reduce their salaries, in order to maintain a reduction of tariff, for the purpose of driving from the field honorable competition. We contend that if the company desire to kill competing lines they should do so at their own pecuniary sacrifice, and not tax their employes for that purpose. As we believe our brethren in the surrounding country sympathize with us in our efforts to promote the interests of the profession, we hereby earnestly call upon them to resist all overtures of the company which would conflict with our interests, and accept no positions in Philadelphia or elsewhere, made vacant by our withdrawal, until the differences between the company and ourselves are amicably adjusted.

This morning affairs remain in about the same condition.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was held this morning in the rooms of the society, S. W. corner of Ninth and Walnut streets.

Mr. H. Ingersoll, chairman of a special committee, handed in a report, asking the society to petition the Legislature to appropriate five thousand dollars for the founding of an Agricultural College in Eastern Pennsylvania. The same committee also reported the performance of another duty in procuring a portrait of the late President of the society, Mr. Biddle.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—President, W. H. Drayton; Vice-Presidents, Charles R. King and Harry Ingersoll; Corresponding Secretary, S. G. Fisher; Recording Secretary, A. L. Kennedy, Assistant-Recording Secretary, T. M. Coleman; Treasurer, George Blight; and Librarian, S. S. Brooks, M. D.

Mr. Morris exhibited to the society specimens of a fine horn, accidentally shelled from a two-year-old Jersey cow, and also some sorghum molasses of excellent quality.

Dr. Emerson read an able essay on the history and uses of carbolic acid, and the methods of its production. The essay was illustrated by the exhibition of specimens of the substance in various forms.

The society then adjourned.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Barry, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, while stationed on the Chesnut Street Bridge, saw five men nearing the structure and acting in a very disorderly manner. When they reached the bridge Barry remonstrated with them, whereupon one of the number drew a weapon of some kind and struck the policeman on the head, inflicting a severe cut. The officer endeavored to draw his revolver, but the trigger caught in the lining of his pocket. While trying to pull it out another of the party struck him on the head. The men then escaped.

WHAT THE BEGGAR DETECTIVES HAVE DONE.—The following shows the number of arrests made by the beggar detectives for the year 1869, also the disposition made of the cases:—

Arrests:—White boys, 148; white girls, 60; white men, 66; white women, 62; colored boys, 11; colored girls, 10; colored men, 3; colored women, 1. Total, 361.

How disposed of:—Committed to prison, 97; bailed out, 159; sent to the House of Refuge, 20; Northern Home, 4; Southern Home, 14; St. John's Orphans' Asylum, 49; Little Wanderers' Home, 3; Almshouse, 12; and Colored Home, 4.

STEAM COLLIERS.—The steamer Centipede, Captain Fenton, sailed last night for Boston, with 600 tons of coal. The steamer Rattlesnake, Captain Colburn, sailed early this morning for Allen's Point, with 600 tons of coal. This Company expects to launch the new collier Achilles, of 1000 tons capacity, early next month, and are now building three others.

SIGNOR BLITZ'S entertainments this afternoon and evening are for the benefit of the Sunday School of the Second Universalist Church. We earnestly trust our citizens at large will not fail to assist in securing full houses for so laudable a purpose.

BURGLARS' TOOLS.—This morning a full set of burglars' tools was presented to Chief of Detectives Kelly. The tools were found about ten days ago, in the yard of the Quaker meeting-house in Orange street.

THE SCHOOL BOARD of the Twentieth section, East, organized on Monday, by the unanimous re-election of William C. Haines as President, and Thomas B. Reeves as Secretary.

VIOLATING THE REVENUE LAWS.—Before United States Commissioner Hibler to-day Samuel Dougherty had a hearing upon the charge of carrying on the business of a rectifier without paying the specific tax as required by law.

The testimon[illegible] elicited was as follows:—

John H[illegible], sworn—I am a Revenue Assessor at large; [illegible] know the defendant; visited his house last [illegible]day about 11 A. M., and examining his cellar found three or four rectifying tubs there; one was in operation, and molasses whisky running through; Dougherty was rectifying without a license; he intimated to me that he had no license, and I went to the office and found that he had none, on Richmond street, No. 1222; there was about one barrel of whisky there; Deputy Collector Howard Griffith went with me and seized the place. Defendant was bound over in the sum of $1000 bail.

DWELLING ENTERED BY THIEVES—A YOUNG LADY HAS HER THROAT CUT—ESCAPE OF THE RUFFIANS.—Some time last night the residence of Mr. Allegood, on Wharton street above Third, was entered by thieves, who, after helping themselves to the good things in the cupboard, passed to one of the rooms on the second floor. Miss Allegood, a young lady of about twenty-three years, was aroused from her slumbers by a noise in the room, and looking about her saw two men standing by her bedside. She attempted to give an alarm, when one of the party caught her by the shoulder, and drawing a large-sized knife inflicted a severe cut on her neck. Miss Allegood protected herself as best she could, and the tussle between them aroused the other inmates of the premises, but the thieves had in the meantime escaped. Miss Allegood is said to be in a dangerous condition. The thieves were forced to leave before they had collected any plunder.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—A man named J. Logan was arrested in the Nineteenth ward yesterday, while endeavoring to dispose of a black velvet bonnet. He was seen passing from house to house on the Germantown avenue, with the property in his possession. Defendant has a hearing before Alderman Heins, and was held to bail for a further investigation. The bonnet is supposed to have been stolen. It awaits an owner at the Eleventh District Station House.

THE CITY TAXES.—In the following table is given the total of the amounts of taxes received by John M. Melloy, Esq., Receiver of Taxes during the past two years, from the time of the opening of the books to the close of each year:—

Feb. 15 to Dec. 31, 1869	$6,341,429·65
Feb. 10 to Dec. 31, 1868	4,751,342·45
Excess in 1869 over 1868	$1,590,087·20

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—The mystery in connection with the finding of bloody clothes on a lot at Eighteenth and Carlton streets has been explained. The property belonged to a man who had been run over and killed on the Reading Railroad. It seems that the body had been sent to an undertaker, and some of the men in his employ had removed the clothing and thrown it on the lot.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Samuel Dougherty was caught yesterday in the act of disposing of a bar of lead at a junk shop at Thirty-third and Market streets. The property has the city mark upon it, and it is supposed to have been stolen. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Lungren and was held in $500 bail to answer.

PAWNBROKER'S LICENSES.—The Mayor this morning issued licenses to the following-named pawnbrokers:—Henry Levi, Morris Rosenbaum, A. J. Baker, Joseph J. Harvey, John W. Bidwell, Wolf & Brother, M. D'Ancona, Julius Hyman, Joseph Rosenbaum, John Brandt, A. Wasseman, Julia Harvey, and Simon Ezekiel.

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, shortly after 5 o'clock, a barn located near Media was destroyed by fire, together with its contents of grain, hay, etc. It is estimated that there was at least thirty-five tons of hay in the structure at the time. The fire made a light which was distinctly seen in the lower section of our city.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A stable on Cherry street, above Eighth, was slightly damaged by fire this morning.

GEORGE PEABODY'S WILL.

The Entry at Doctors' Commons, London.

By mail from Europe we have the following copy of the main provisions of George Peabody's will, as taken from the books of Doctors' Commons, London:

I, George Peabody, gentleman, do make this my last will and testament:—

Firstly. I direct that my remains shall be sent to my native town of Danvers, now incorporated by the name of Peabody, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in that part of the United States of America called New England, and be deposited in the ground appropriated to that purpose in the cemetery of Harmony Grove, in Salem, in said county (near the Peabody town line), under the direction of my executors, hereinafter named.

Secondly. I give and bequeath to Henry West, of No. 22 Old Broad street, London, £2200; and, in the event of his decease, to his wife, Louisa West; and, in the event of her decease, to his surviving children.

Thirdly. I give and bequeath to Thomas Perman, of No. 22 Old Broad street London, the sum of £1000; and in the event of his decease to his wife, Annette Emma Perman; and in the event of her decease to his surviving children. And I empower my executors to pay the above named legacies within six months after my decease, and free from any tax, duty, or charges whatever.

Fourthly. I give and bequeath to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley; the American Minister at the Court of St. James for the time being; the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart; Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart, and Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund, and their successors, trustees of the said fund, the sum of £100,000, upon trust for the building of lodging houses, for the laboring poor of London as defined in my late letters to the said trustees; and I direct that this legacy be considered a part of the second trust, and disposed of in accordance with the said trust. And I direct that my London executors shall of the said sum of £150,000 to pay to said trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund £100,000 on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1873, and the sum of £50,000 at any time during said year of 1873. As this work progresses the labor and responsibility increase, and I therefore deem it essential that another trustee be added, who will have the necessary time and possess the requisite knowledge of all that may be needed for the successful prosecution of the trust. Without assuming to dictate to the trustees, I would mention the name of Charles Reed, Esq., M. P., who is well known to me for his high and most honorable character, as a most suitable person to fill that office.

Fifthly. I nominate, constitute, and appoint Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, of No. 80 Eaton square, Pimlico, Middlesex, and of Rowfant, in the parish of Worth, Sussex, Baronet; Charles Reed, of Erismead House, Hackney, Middlesex, Esq., M. P.; George Peabody Russell, of Salem, Essex, and State of Massachusetts, United States, Esq.; R. Singleton Peabody, of Rutland, in the State of Vermont, counsellor, and Charles W. Chandler, of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, counsellor—executors of this my last will and testament, fully authorising said Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson and said Charles Reed, called my London executors, to act independently of said George Peabody Russell, said R. Singleton Peabody and said Charles W. Chandler, called my American executors; and I also authorize my American executors to act independently of my said London executors—that is to say, my London executors to have full management and control of my personal estate in England, and my American executors to have full management and control of my real and personal estate in America; but it is my wish and hope that all my executors, both London and American, may act together with the utmost harmony for the best interest of the estate.

Sixthly. I direct that all and each of my executors aforesaid be exempt and excused from giving bonds to any court or magistrate or otherwise for the performance of their duties or offices as my executors.

Seventhly. I give and bequeath to the said Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson and said Charles Reed £5000 each for their services.

Eighthly. I give and bequeath to the said George Peabody Russell, R. Singleton Peabody, and Charles W. Chandler, my American executors, £5000 each.

Ninthly. I give and bequeath to the said George Peabody Russell, R. Singleton Peabody, and Charles W. Chandler all the rest, residue, and remainder of the property, both real and personal, of which I shall be possessed at my decease, or which may afterwards come or fall into my estate, upon trust to sell, exchange, or retain, and the interest accruing on the same to divide semi-annually (reinvesting the same in the case of minor children) among the parties named as beneficiaries in the family trust, of which Messrs. J. M. Beebe, S. T. Dana, and J. Endicott Peabody are trustees, according to the proportions of the sums allotted to each in said trust or such other proportions as I may hereafter prescribe to them, my said American executors.

In witness whereof I, the said George Peabody, declaring this to be my last will and testament, written on seven pages of paper, have hereto set my hand and seal, this 9th day of September, 1869.

GEORGE PEABODY.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15ftu1] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Important from Harrisburg—The Irwin-Mackey Fight for the State Treasuryship—Treasury Payments—The Telegraphic Strike.

FROM THE STATE.

The State Treasurership—A Damaging Blow to Mackey—Irwin's Friends Jubilant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—The Irwin party are jubilant this morning in the belief that their candidate for State Treasurer will be elected. They base this hope on the fact that at a caucus of the Mackeyites held this morning, only twenty-two Republicans were present. This was a fearful falling-off from the expectations of the Cameron party. An extraordinary fact is rumored, and one which requires explanation. It seems that about the beginning of last December the State Lunatic Asylum presented its legal claim to the State Treasurer for its appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars which was then due. The State Treasurer, or some one in his department, instead of paying the entire amount on that day, actually requested that no more than $15,000 should be then paid, and that the Treasurer should have additional time to pay the remaining $10,000. This was accorded. But the extraordinary part of the affair is that at that very date there was or should have been an unexpended balance in the State Treasury of one and a half millions of dollars in cash. This rumor, which is well authenticated, follows close upon the recommendation of Governor Geary to reform the system of electing the State Treasurer. The incident has deep meaning which citizens can read for themselves.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Payments by the Treasury.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The payments by the Treasury for the month of December, 1869, exclusive of payments on account of interest or redemption of the public debt, were as follows:—

Civil and miscellaneous	$3,864,762·86
War	4,830,848·86
Navy	2,141,046·95
Indians and pensions	960,623·45
Total	$11,797,282·12

Naval Orders.

Commodore Joseph H. Green has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the East Squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, now commanded by Admiral Poor. The East Squadron of the North Atlantic fleet comprises the vessels stationed north of Cuba and south of the Chesapeake.

FROM THE WEST.

The Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, Jan. 5.—The Colorado Legislature organized yesterday. George A. Hillsdale was elected President of the Council, and George W. Miller Speaker of the House. Governor McCook's message was delivered this P. M. It recommends female suffrage: the election of Governor and other territorial officers by a vote of the people of the Territory; and a thorough immigration system.

The Telegraph Strike at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Sixteen operators in the Western Union Telegraph office struck on Monday morning, but by noon eight new men had been procured, and by yesterday morning a full force was on hand, and there is now a surplus force here, which can be sent to other points if necessary. No strike occurred in the country towns. Several members of the strikers' League admit that their association has committed a gross blunder.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.—There is less demand for Cloverseed, and prices are not so firm. Small sales at $8. No change in Timothy or Flaxseed.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $30 per ton, but no sales have come under our notice.

There is no essential change to record in the Flour market, the demand being limited both for shipment and home use. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·75@7·50. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $5. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and only 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at $1·29@1·30. Rye may be quoted at $1. Corn is in fair request, and 500 bushels sold at $1@1·02 for old yellow, and 88@93c. for new. Oats are unchanged. 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 55@57c. 5000 bushels Canada sold at $1·25.

Whisky is steady. 300 barrels wood and iron-bound sold at 99c.@$1.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
Of every description.

CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
BALL PROGRAMMES,
INVITATIONS, ETC.

Parties wishing novelties will do well to call and see our samples. Prices reasonable.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mws6m PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

OFFICE OF THE EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL, JANUARY 4, 1870.

At a meeting of the Contributors to the Hospital of the P. E. Church in Philadelphia, held THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing three years:—

Rev. B. WATSON, D.D.,
Rev. W. H. HARE,
Rev. THOS. F. DAVIS,
JOHN C. CRESSON,
JOSEPH A. CLAY,
EDWARD H. TROTTER,
JOHN ASHHURST,
B. G. GODFREY,
WM. BACON STEVENS, Chairman.

Attest—JOHN A. CHILDS, Secretary. 1t

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1870.

The Directors of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia have this date declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the stock and outstanding scrip, payable, free of United States tax, on demand.

1 5 3t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after Monday, the 10th instant, until which time the transfer book will be closed.

W. H. KEMBLE,
1 5 6t Treasurer.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp4

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Question—The President Favors the Immediate Admission of the State—Investigations of the Postal Committee—Delano and Schenck—Farmers not to be Taxed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—It is stated that Senator Morton had an interview with the President yesterday, during which the condition of Virginia was discussed by them, and, as heretofore, they agreed perfectly on the justice of admitting that State at once with the guarantees her Legislature has given. The President informed the Senator that the resolution of admission offered by him in the Senate received his hearty endorsement, and he regretted that action on it had been postponed. Senator Morton stated that he would revive the resolution next week.

It does not appear to be true that members of the Reconstruction Committee have informally agreed on any compromise regarding the admission of Virginia by which the modified test-oath is to be exacted. It is the general opinion among the best informed regarding the Virginia question, that Whittemore's bill will not be adopted, but that eight of fourteen members of the committee will vote to report a bill simply declaring the State entitled to admission without applying further tests. These eight members are Messrs. Farnsworth, Paine, Lawrence, Upson, Morgan, Beck, Woodward, and Wood.

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee is in session to-day, finishing the revision of the Tariff bill. Judge Kelley arrived from Philadelphia this morning, and was in attendance upon the committee.

The Telegraphic Strike at the Capital.

The Western Union Telegraph operators are still out on a strike at this point, but the company has picked up half a dozen operators who are out of employment, and put them to work in place of the regulars. Work has accumulated here, and it is thought the company will be compelled to come down.

The Postal Committee.

The House Postal Committee, which has been to New York and Boston to investigate certain charges preferred against those having charge of the erection of the new post office buildings in those cities, will return this evening. Supervising Architect Mullett is making a fight on the committee for interfering, as he calls it. The committee, in return, will look closely into the manner in which Mullett conducts his office. It is said he is more partial to Democrats than Republicans in the selection of his subordinates.

Taxation of Farmers.

General Schenck is having a turn with Commissioner Delano on account of the latter's decision taxing farmers as produce dealers when they attempt to sell their own produce. Mr. Schenck told the Commissioner that in his opinion it was a violent construction of the law. In order to meet the Commissioner's objections, however, he will introduce a bill exempting farmers from tax. As it will receive the support of all members from the country districts, of course such a measure will go through.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—The Senate and House have been occupied principally in hearing the message read.

Mr. Wallace introduced an important act in the Senate fixing the salary of the State Treasurer at $5000, and requiring bonds in heavy amounts, and to punish embezzlement and to prevent deposits and loans by the Treasurer for his own benefit, and punishing it by fine and imprisonment.

THE TELEGRAPHIC STRIKE.

Appeal to Operators Throughout the Country.

The following is the reply of the operators to the letter of Mr. Palmer published in the morning papers:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.—O. H. Palmer, Secretary—Sir:—We have received your communication in answer to ours presented to you this morning, in which you assure us, on the authority of Superintendent Mumford, that the grievances do not exist, that no salaries have been reduced at San Francisco, nor any members discharged for refusing to submit to reduction of salary, etc. In reply we would state that officers and members of our organization at various points, believing that the grievances complained of by the San Francisco members do exist, have already suspended work. Officers and members at other points are now waiting for this committee to report and decide what action they shall take. We therefore propose that you instruct Superintendent Mumford to or assure us that you will, reinstate those members at San Francisco, if any, who have been discharged for refusing to submit to a reduction of salary, and that members who have already stopped work at various points be reinstated in their former positions at the same salaries as heretofore, and that their salaries for the time lost while on strike be deducted from this month's pay.

If this proposition is agreed to, then this committee assure you that the various points will resume their duties at once, and members at other points who are waiting to hear results of our negotiations. You will be promptly notified that the difficulty has been amicably settled.

If this proposition is not acceded to, the committee will feel constrained that the negotiations have been very unsatisfactory, and to recommend that the Grand Chief Operator of our organization take action in accordance with the instructions presented to you this morning. We are compelled by those resolutions to request a reply to this by or before 3 P. M. to-day. Very respectfully, etc.,

W. W. BURHANS,
C. J. RYAN,
J. M. PETERS,
Committee.

The following card is the appeal adopted last evening for publication and distribution among the members of the organization throughout the country:

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE TELEGRAPHERS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.—The hour has arrived when prompt and united action is to decide the future welfare of the fraternity. The reduction of salaries which has been attempted at San Francisco is, we believe, but the forerunner of similar action to be taken throughout the country, should it be found that we were willing to submit. The organization which has inaugurated this resistance extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the great Lakes to the Gulf. We have used every honorable effort with the Executive Committee to end the strife by reinstating our brethren at their old salaries. The authorities, by refusing to do so, have expressed their determination to crush us. The issue now is the life of the League, as well as to sustain our San Francisco brethren. We accept the challenge cheerfully, believing that success will follow this first effort to maintain our rights. We control all the important telegraphic points in the United States. We only ask of our brother operators outside of the organization not to come in and fill our places. It will merely prolong the contest without changing the result. With renewed confidence in the justice of our cause, the operators of the North, East, and South to-day join hands with their brethren of the West, determined that we will be men, even while laboring for a gigantic corporation.

T. W. POPE, Chief Operator.
R. J. HUTCHINSON, Assistant.
W. W. BURHANS, Grand Secretary, T. P. L.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm] No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Crisis in Spain—The Regency—Baron Haussmann and the Prefecture of the Seine.

FROM EUROPE.

Removal of Baron Haussmann.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Emperor is very desirous of retaining Baron Haussmann in the position of Prefect of the Seine, but the Council of Ministers have decided on his removal.

The Spanish Regency.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—It is rumored that the Regent Serrano will be invested with the sovereign power, but the Constituent Cortes hesitate to take so extreme a measure. The partisans of the Duke of Montpensier are very active.

The London "Times" on Spanish Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 5—The *Times* of to-day has an article on the crisis in Spain. The writer deplores the downfall of Prim, and attributes it to the unreasonable prolongation of the provisional *regime*.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The Massachusetts Legislature convened to-day. Horace H. Coolidge, of Suffolk, was elected President by the Senate by a unanimous vote. Harvey Jewell was re-elected Speaker of the House. After the organization of both branches the Legislature were escorted to the Old Dutch Church, where a sermon was preached by Professor Lesley, of Amherst College.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned Richard Clark, on the charge of assaulting George Dougherty at Eighth and Vine streets on Christmas night last. Dougherty not being out of danger, Clark was remanded.

—Charles Wilson (colored) was charged with the theft of a pocket-book containing $12 from Mrs. Keyser, No. 1500 N. Seventh street, on Friday last. He was committed in default of $2000 bail.

—John G. Schaich, accused of stealing a pair of horses from Maryland, was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$7000 City 6s, New.ls.100	22 sh Ca & A Sc.... 63½
$2200 do.........100⅛	100 sh Read. R..2d. 47⅛
$400 do.........100⅛	200 do.....b30. 47⅛
$8000 do.........100⅛	100 do......2d. 47⅛
$4000 do.......ls.100½	200 do.....b30. 47¼
$800 5-20s, '65 cp...111⅝	300 do..ls.c.47 1-16
$400 do..'67.cp.111¾	100 do....&in. 47⅛
$2000 Leh R 6s....ls. 87	100 do.....b10. 47⅛
100 sh O C & A R... 38½	100 do.......47 3-16
10 do......... 38½	10 sh Leh Val..d b. 52¾
100 sh Leh N St.b15 32½	300 sh McClintock O ·69

SECOND BOARD.

$3400 City 6s, New.ls.100½	42 sh Penna....ls. 54⅛
$1000 Leh gold L.... 91	200 do....2d. 54⅛
$5000 C & A m 6s, '89	8 do....ls. 54⅛
2 days.... 93	13 do.......c. 54⅛
$1000 Pa 2d m 6s.. 96¼	20 sh Norristown R.. 71⅛
$2000 Leh 6s, '84.ls. 82	200 sh Reading.ls.47 3-16
46 sh Leh N St.... 33¼	100 do.....b30. 47¼
100 do........ 33½	100 do..s60wn.47 3-16
100 sh Cata Pf..b60. 35	

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm5 PHILADELPHI

WANTS.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A RESPONSIBLE position in one of the largest institutions of Philadelphia, is desirous of obtaining a position as Cashier or in the Financial Department of a Manufacturing or Mercantile Establishment of first-class standing, where ability and activity are required. Address "Ambition," Telegraph Office. 1 5 6t

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

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DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to

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